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[*April 13 to 24, 1963/ Chaitra 23 to Vaisakha 4, 1885 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, April 13, 1963/Chaitra 23, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUES TIONS

Export of Lathe Machines

+

*839. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** **Shri Subodh Hansda:** **Shri B. K. Das:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore are exporting lathe machines to foreign countries;

(b) if so, to which countries; and

(c) the number of machines exported so far and the amount of foreign exchange earned since its inception?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) West Germany, Switzerland and Nepal.

(c) So far 3 lathes and 22 milling machines have been exported earning in all a foreign exchange of Rs. 885,180. Besides this, orders for the export of 9 lathes and one milling machine have been booked.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the quantum of production at present that is going on?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The production is at the level of 165 machines per month now, that is, roughly 2000 per year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether both kinds of machines, high precision machines and general purpose machines, are being manufactured and exported?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The export is now limited to lathes and milling machines and as far as the production is concerned, various kinds of machines are being manufactured.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know if our exports to West European countries have not been reduced due to those countries getting combined in the ECM?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir, In spite of the ECM, we are exporting these things and there is some demand for these machines in West Germany and Switzerland.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इन मशीनों का निर्यात वार्टर बेसिस पर हो रहा है या उस से फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज हासिल हो रहा है ? यदि फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज हासिल हो रहा है तो कितना ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस से फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज मिला है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is intended to produce the same types of lathe machines at the second unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools in Punjab or whether some different types of machines will be manufactured there and, if so, whether they will be mainly for export or for domestic consumption?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are not meeting the domestic demand fully even now. We are importing a good number of machine tools now. Therefore, our first attempt should be to meet the internal demand, but at the same time we are also trying to create an export market.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question was whether the second unit in Punjab will make the same type of lathes or some new types.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Different types.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what is the price of our milling machines and how does it compare with the price in foreign countries and whether it is a fact that the price will be reduced as a result of further production and, if so, to what extent.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are able to compete even in foreign markets and that is why we are able to export. But as the Hon. Members are aware, here, in the internal market, it is being sold 10 per cent less than the landed cost of a similar machine.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What are the items of manufacture that are likely to be in the unit that is proposed to be located in Kerala?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is being worked out. Our idea is to rationalise the production not only in these three units but in the units which will be established later on also, so that each unit will specialise in certain types of machines.

Second State Trading Corporation

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*840. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** / **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) when a second State Trading Corporation to deal with mineral trade exclusively is likely to be set up; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in setting up this Corporation?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) This has been under active consideration.

(b) Decision on a proposal of this nature will take a little more time as the necessary formalities are being gone through.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether it is a fact that the mineral exports from our country have gone down and, if so, what specific measures are likely to be taken by the Government, apart from the formation of the State Trading Corporation for mineral exports, to boost up our mineral exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In reply to the first part of the question, I may say they have gone up considerably—iron ore, bauxite, chromide. What has slightly gone down is manganese ore. What is proposed is multiple expansion of the minerals and, therefore, specialised corporation has been thought of which will come into existence very soon.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what would be exact functions of the Mineral State Trading Corporation and what would be the purview of its work?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Mineral and Metal State Trading Corporation as the name suggests, will deal with foreign trade in minerals and metals, both imports and exports. As the House is aware, the iron ore programme, we have got to expand up to

25 or 30 million tons. So also in manganese, ilmenite and various other ores. Of metal imports, we are currently importing for more than Rs. 50 or 60 crores, of non-ferrous metals. In due course it may go up to Rs. 100 crores. The new corporation will have to deal with Rs. 250 crores worth of foreign trade per year. The balance of the work as it is today will vest in the S.T.C.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know, till the new corporation is set up separately for minerals, whether the present set up is going to be strengthened by putting some more additional staff and finance since the work has gone up considerably?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, the work is going up because we have already taken over jute as far as buffer stock operations are concerned and buffer stock in seed lac is on. For that purpose also, the State Trading Corporation has been undergoing changes in specialised divisions. Presently, there are five specialised divisions in the State Trading Corporation. Once the mineral section goes out, it will concentrate on minerals and metals.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Mr. Barupal, Mr. Banerjee.

Some Hon. Members: Shri Barupal is here.

Mr. Speaker: He does not put the question.

Shri Barupal: 841.

खादी संस्थायें

*८४१. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसी शिकायत मिली हैं कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित कुछ खादी संस्थायें जाली उत्पादन तथा बिक्री पत्रों के आधार पर सरकार से अनुदान प्राप्त कर रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Minister of International Trade in th Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A few such cases have been reported.

(b) Adequate steps have been taken by the Khadi Commission to prevent the recurrence of such cases in future. The Commission have taken action to recover the entire amount of money irregularly claimed by the institutions.

[(क) ऐसे कुछ मामलों की सूचना मिली है ।

(ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये पर्याप्त कदम उठाये हैं । खादी संस्थाओं द्वारा अनियमित रूप से मांगी गई सम्पूर्ण राशि को वसूल करने के लिये आयोग ने कार्यवाही की है ।]

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार से खादी कमीशन को जो सहायता मिल रही है, क्या उस को बन्द करने पर कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ये सब कमीशन के जूरिसडिक्शन के नीचे की बातें हैं । ७,२८ हजार रुपये के क्लेम थे, जिस में से ५,७० हजार रुपये रीकवर हो चुके

श्री प० ला० बारू पाल : सरकार के पास इस बारे में कितनी शिकायत आई हैं कि कितनी खादी संस्थाओं में गबन के मामले हुए हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हजारों संस्थाओं में से सिर्फ चौरासी केस ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to the 7th Report of the Public Accounts Committee wherein very serious comments have been made about financial irregularities committed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and if so, is the Government going to take any action in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely what I answered. wherever irregularity is brought to our notice by the august Committees of the House as well as by independent observation of the Ministry in the Khadi Commision, they are brought to book. I may say that irregularities can be divided into two parts: one technical irregularities for certain formalities not having been observed and another regular defalcation and malpractices. It is the seocnd one on which we go with a heavy hand.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : खादी कमीशन की देख-रेख में जो सबन क्षेत्रों की योजना है, क्या उस में कुछ अर्थ सम्बन्धी भारी अनियमितताओं की शिकायत सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है ? यदि हां, तो उस के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री मनुभाई शा : ऐसी कोई खास बात नहीं है । इन थोड़े से केसिज के सिवा सबन क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा इरेंगुलेरिटीज हों, ऐसी बात नहीं है । थोड़ी बहुत अनियमितता तो सब जगह होती है । उस को हम ठीक कर रहे है ।

श्री कछवाय : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का अनुमान लगाया है कि पिछले तीन सालों में खादी की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है या कमी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने थोड़े दिन पहले बताया था कि उत्पादन और बिक्री २० करोड़ रूपए तक चली गई है, जब कि दस बारह साल पहले वह सिर्फ डेढ़ करोड़ही थी ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister says that such ordinary irregularities are to be found everywhere. But, this report discloses a very disturbing and alarming state of affairs. They have used very strong language more than half a dozen times. May I know whether it is known to the Government earlier before this report was submitted and whether any steps have been taken in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually the irregularities which the Audit pointed out and to which the Committee has drawn our attention were known and had come to our notice much earlier. If the hon. Member refers, they were from 1958-59. All of them have been attended to. In these particular 4 cases, which I mentioned, recovery has taken place of Rs. 570,000 out of 728,000. That itself shows the effectiveness of the steps taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to institute a comparison between the present wealth of some of its agents with what they had before they became agents?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If any hon. Member has any doubt about the veracity of any agent, we shall be too glad to make enquiries, but I must caution that the House may kindly see the few irregularities in the light of the amount or volume of work and the nature of the work which the Khadi and Village Industries Commission handles.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My question was different. Will the hon. Minister institute an enquiry into the present wealth or money-holdings of some of

the agents of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission with what they had before they took up these jobs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am prepared to have enquiries into specific instances. I cannot have a roving enquiry, but if specific instances are brought to our notice, we shall be too glad to have an enquiry.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that in certain areas, as for example, my constituency where the minimum wage is more than one rupee, the conducting of the khadi schemes where the wage cannot be more than eight annas *prima facie* appear to be anomalous, do Government propose to investigate into all these schemes in such areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I could not follow the purport of the question.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether there are any such institutions as are not within the purview of the Khadi Commission such as registered institutions, and if so, whether there is any proposal to bring all those institutions within the purview of the Khadi Commission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such institutions are recognised or are eligible for any grant.

Industries in Goa

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*842. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some new industries are likely to be set up in Goa; and

(b) if so, the names of those industries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following schemes for setting up of new industries in Goa are in various stages of consideration:

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Public Sector

Iron and Steel Project wth a capacity of 3 to 5 lakh tons per year or a Steel Plant with a capacity of 10 lakh tons per year.

Private Sector

(i) Two textile mills with 25,000 spindles each, one of them with 500 automatic looms.

(ii) Two projects for pelletisation of iron ore fines, each with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

(iii) A Sintering Plant for the utilisation of iron ore fines with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

(iv) Stainless Steel Manufacturing Plant with an investment of about Rs. 3 crores.

(v) Pig Iron Plant with a capacity of 1,00,000 tons per year at an approximate cost of Rs. 4 crores.

(vi) Two Breweries with an investment of about Rs. 30 lakhs each.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

About 250 schemes for small scale and cottage industries have been approved. A few of the important approved schemes are as under:

Bakeries, rice and Flour mills, Strawboard, plywood, paints and varnishes, canning, breweries, printing ink, storage batteries, rice bran oil, zip fasteners, mango flakes, repairing and other workshops, foundries, biscuits, soda water, floating hotel, coconut, husking, nuts and bolts, soap, tyre retreading, bricks, cotton

embroidery, saw mills, fishing nets, printing presses, hosiery, flourescent tubes, salt works, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, fuel injection servicing, mechanical toys, chemicals, macassu oil, rubber products and contraceptives, thick-walled bearings, engine valves, tufted carpets, ghamellas, electroplating, forging plant, sodium silicate, polyurethane, hair solutions, cosmetics.

Two industrial estate co-operative societies have been registered and they have been given matching share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000.

A society for salt manufacture has been registered in Diu and a loan of Rs. 10,000 has been granted to this society.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement I find that among the large scale industries, there will be only one in the public sector and six in the private sector. May I know which are the industries which have been given or are being given licences for the establishment of the projects planned in Goa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Regarding the first part of the question which deals with the public sector project, it is still under consideration, and the hon. Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries has dealt with it several times. Regarding the six in the private sector, they are all being processed, as and when they come. This is a proposal from the Administration that in order to assist the Goa economy, we should establish these units.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know how many of these private sector units are likely to be established during the Third Plan, and whether the public sector project also is likely to be established during the Third Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Regarding the first part of the question relating to the public sector, the answer is clear. Regarding the other part, as the proposals come, we shall give the most sympathetic and favourable consideration within the targets to anyone wanting to establish industries in Goa.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the proximity of Goa to Bombay, is it a fact that most of these licences are being given to groups of Bombay industrialists, and if so, is that not likely to lead to concentration of Bombay businessmen in Goa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As it happens, some three applications which have been so far received by us now are all from the non-Bombay people, but that is an accident. If people from Bombay also want to establish industries there, there should be no objection to that.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know whether Government propose to extend such facilities of industrial development to other economically backward areas such as Ratnagiri which is just north of Goa?

Mr. Speaker: Now, we are discussing only the question with regard to Goa.

Dr. Gaitonde: May I know whether there is any bar on the non-Goans from establishing any industry in Goa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not at all. All are Indians now.

Shrimati Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government propose to give some concessions such as a tax holiday for the new industries which may be established in Goa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not necessary; we do not consider any such concessions necessary at all.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether Government are intending to set up some finance corporation or industrial corporation in order to help the industrialists who are interested in establishing new industries there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In Goa or elsewhere?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In Goa.

Shri Manubhai Shah: For Goa? There is no special necessity for any such institution.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: After the liberation of Goa, how many applications have been received from Goans themselves and how many have been granted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am only pleading that I would not like to make a distinction between Goans and non-Goans. We have received more than 3 applications.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to a report that there has been no proper co-ordination between the planning consultative committee and the administration of Goa in regard to its industrial development?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There have been a series of consultations. Also many of us visited Goa for various reasons including industrial development and mines development. I think on the whole the programme of economic development of Goa is proceeding apace. Only recently, a deputation of 19 leading Goan industrialists saw me and we discussed several aspects of Goa's economic development.

Display of Retail Prices

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*843. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements for enforcing display of retail prices of essential commodities by retail shops have been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Central and State Governments are taking steps towards securing display of retail prices of essential commodities by retail shops, and, in addition, industry and trade have taken voluntary action. A statement giving available details is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-1119/63].

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are these price tags displayed in all the shops in Delhi? Has the Minister an idea that some of these shops do not have any price tags? If so, what is he going to do to get this done?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true. While orders have been promulgated, in many areas particularly in Delhi not all the shops are displaying the tags. But this is the first time in India's history that this new discipline has been initiated. We should give some time to the administration, traders Government and others to see that gradually we bring it up to the standard of other advanced civilised countries where practically evry commodity carries a price tag and every shop has a price list.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long does the Minister want the prices in Delhi and other cities of India to be as good as the traders want and how long does he want to show to them this tolerant attitude? He refers to a new discipline. How long will it take these people to learn this new discipline, according to the estimate of the hon. Minister?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Nothing can be said specifically on this. There are different commodities. For instance, in textiles, this discipline has been completely enforced. But it is very difficult to have the same discipline

about vegetable oils which are of different specifications. I can assure the House that we are alive to this; the Board of Trade, various State Governments, the Central Government and the Planning Commission have initiated all measures. But after all, it is a very big revolution and it will take some time to spread in a vast country like India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a paper revolution. By what date would this new discipline come into force?

Mr. Speaker: It is not possible to give any date.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Approximate date.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: There are so many commodities involved. How will Government fix retail prices for all of them. Will a Committee be appointed or will there be different committees for different items?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Presently, we have taken 25 essential commodities. For that, different administrations are there. For instance, Delhi has appointed a grain advisory committee to advise the Chief Commissioner. I am told in UP also for sometime, in some cities the Collectors and Commissioners have got their own advisory committees. Different patterns are being followed and the experiment has to be watched with sympathy, care and full support.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकता हूं कि यह खुदरा दामों और थोक दामों की परिभाषा क्या है और कितने मूल्य के बाद वह थोक बन जाते हैं? मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि यह खुदरा वस्तु की परिभाषा क्या है और कौन कौन चीज इस खुदरा बिक्री में आ जाती है कितने तक की लिमिट होती है? जैसे कि १०००० एक का माल लिया तो वह खुदरा हो गया और उससे ज्यादा का थोक होगा, उसकी लिमिट क्या है? कौन से खुदरा है और कौन सा थोक है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिटेलर्स कौन से हैं और होलसेलर्स किसे कहते हैं और थोक किस लिमिट के बाद बन जाते हैं। थोक के लफ्ज से माननीय सदस्य रिटेलर्स से उस को कर रहे हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : होलसेलर्स और रिटेलर की जो डैफनीशन है वह तो जाहिर है। जो भी सामान इंडिविजुअल आदमी को अथवा ग्राहक को बेचा जाता है वह रिटेलर है और उस में लिमिट का कोई सवाल नहीं है। इस के विपरीत जब कोई इंस्टीटयूशन या दुकानदार को माल बेचा जाता है तो वह होलसेलर है। होलसेलर सीधे ग्राहक को एंटरटेन नहीं करता है।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : कितने रुपये के मूल्य तक? चाहे दस हजार रुपये मूल्य का सौदा उनको लेना हो?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister had requested the Central Government to take effective measures to check the soaring prices of commodities which are not foodstuffs in U.P., and if so, what steps have been taken by Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. Reference has been received from the U.P., Government. This is the general approach that after the emergency and even before this we wanted that the price stabilisation should take place throughout the country, both for internal markets and export markets. So, this is part of a general gamut.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the Minister aware of the fact that many retail shops in which the prices have been displayed, they are 10 to 25 per cent higher than the prices which were

prevailing before these lists were put up, and may I know what steps Government is taking to ensure that the prices will be fair prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This may not apply to all commodities excepting kerosene and soap which came to our notice, and we asked them to revise the prices in retail and they have brought them down. They had, after the announcement of the excise duty, put up the prices insuch a way that there was no warrant for it.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जबकि खुदरा कीमतों की सूचियां टांगी गई हैं, तब क्या उस के साथ साथ इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि जो सूची में चीजें दर्ज हैं वे अच्छी क्वालिटी की लोगों को मिलें और क्या इसके लिये भी कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : क्वालिटी कंट्रोल मैंशज का मैं ने इस सदन में बार बार उल्लेख किया है । फिलहाल हम क्वालिटी कंट्रोल को फारेन ट्रेड मार्किट पर ज्यादा स्पेशलाइज कर रहे हैं । लेकिन हमारा इरादा यह है कि एक दफा वह हो जाए तो लोकल क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के लिए भी कोशिश करें ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the various penalties, if any, provided for not displaying the prices of commodities in which they are required to be displayed. Has any one been brought to book for not displaying the prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It can be done, but I would caution a little patience and progressiveness to proceed with this matter, because for the first time this discipline is coming, and it is not quite easy for even the authorities to evaluate the retail prices. After this becomes widespread we shall take appropriate measures.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the different committees set up in the different States take into consideration the grievances of the people as regards the rise in the retail prices, or will they themselves proceed to take certain positive steps in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is to be done at the other end by the consumers' association in every town. There is an all-India body also of consumers. We would like more and more consumer associations to be started, so that they can become vigilant and watchful against any exploitation of the consumers.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What are the languages in which these prices are displayed in the shops?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Local language. In Delhi it will be Urdu, in Maharashtra Marathi.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Urdu and not in Hindi?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Hindi also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन दुकानों पर इस तरह की लिस्टें लगी हुई हैं, वहां पर भी क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ग्राहक ज्यादा दाम देता है ? दूकानदार यह कहता है कि यह घटिया क्वालिटी के लिए लिस्ट है, मैं आपको बढ़िया चीज दे रहा हूं और इस तरह से वह ड्योढ़े दाम वसूल करता है, क्या यह सही नहीं है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले कुछ नहीं था लोग बेचते थे और खरीदते थे । सदन को इस चीज को जरूर एप्रिशिएट करना चाहिये कि जहां बिल्कुल अपने आप सौदागर और ग्राहक के बीच काम चलता था, वहां उस में एक नई चीज आई है, एक नया मैशर हम लाये हैं जिस में यह है कि प्राइस किसी चीज की क्या होगी, उसको अच्छी तरह से लिस्ट किया जाए । यह भी देखा जाना चाहिये कि वह कैसे काम कर रहा है ।

श्री क०ना० तिवारी : वह जब प्राइसिस डिमप्ले करेगा तो इसका क्या मतलब है कि गवर्नमेंट हर चीज की प्राइस फिक्स करेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : गवर्नमेंट फिक्स नहीं करेगी , उसका बेसिस दिया जाएगा । लोकल

कमेटीज उसको वाच करेगी । इन प्राइसिस को रिटेलर्ज एसोसिएशंज एक्सेप्ट करेंगी और उनको वहां प्रिंट किया जाएगा । उससे ज्यादा चार्ज करना गुनाह बन जाएगा ।

Electric Sheet Rolling Mill

*844. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract for the supply of an electric sheet rolling mill at Rourkela has been awarded to DEMAG by the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) what type of products are expected to be manufactured by the mill; and

(c) the main features of the contract?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) It has been decided to accept the tender of M/s. Demag for supply of the electrical sheet mill included in the expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant.

(b) The mill will be capable of producing about 50,000 tonnes of hot rolled electrical steel sheets per year.

(c) The contract will be concluded only after the agreement with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in respect of credit for expansion of the Rourkela plant is finalised and certain other ancillary matters are settled.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that the German technicians are not very keen to part with their techniques to the Indian under-studies, and if so, whether the proposed contract does include any provision so that this lacuna may be removed?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do not think the presumption of the hon. Member is correct. We are entering into contracts for specific technical know-how and that is being made available to us.

Shri Maheswar Naik: I could not get the answer.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Hon. Members' presumption is wrong.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: When is the contract likely to be concluded and what will be the installed capacity of the mill when it is set up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that it will be 50,000 tonnes of hot rolled electrical steel sheets per year.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is this electric sheet rolling mill included in the new expansion programme that will be taken up or it is new?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is part of the expansion programme.

Manufacture of Caffeine from Tea Waste

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*846. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** / **Shri P. Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has collected the data asked for by the Soviet Authorities for the manufacture of Caffeine from tea waste; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know why the economics of the project were not considered when a Rs. 1 crore scheme to produce 71.4 tons phytochemicals was signed with the Government of the USSR in 1959?

Shri Manubhai Shah: A new product synthetic caffein has come into

the market recently which was not there in 1959 and therefore a clear look at the thing is very much called for.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know whether the phyto-chemical plant will be established only if the new process of manufacturing caffeine from tea waste is found to be economical?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the basis but whether we will be able to stick to it in the light of new development or not will be known after this examination is over.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the quantity of tea waste available in Kerala and what is the quantity required to manufacture 60 tons?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have not made any assessment as to how much is available. There is plenty of tea waste. What will be required for this plant is about 1,250 tons.

Shri Kunhan: How long will it take to decide and establish the plant to take caffeine from tea waste?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will take about a year for further examinations to be made on the relative merits.

Shri R. Barua: What is the quantity of caffein required in India and what is our export potential?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The requirement is about 50 tons. In the export of caffeine we are so well placed that if it really goes through well, we may be able to export 100 or 200 tons after further expansions.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In spite of the big tea waste in our country, are we to import caffeine from other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. Caffeine is not such an indispensible product; there are other substitutes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How many licences have been issued so far and what is their progress?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 3-4 small scale plants. This will be the first major plant.

Textile Machinery Manufacturing Industry

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*847. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a high-power panel to advise Government on the development of the textile machinery manufacturing industry; and

(b) if so, the details of its constitution?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The question of setting up an Advisory Committee on "Textile Machinery Industry" is under consideration of the Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इंडिपेंडेंस के बाद हमें कितनी फारेन एक्सचेंज इस मामले में लगानी पड़ी है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is difficult to give the foreign exchange spent.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसके गठन में कुछ पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्ज का भी सहयोग रहेगा क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैनुफैक्चर करने में ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कमेटी जो बनाई जाएगी, उस में ।

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is under consideration as to what should be the composition of this committee but I do not think Parliament Members would find a place in that.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी कपड़ा मिलों में आधुनिक मशीनें लगी हैं और इसके कारण कितने कर्मचारी बेकार

हुए हैं और उनको काम दिलाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत वाइड क्वैश्चन है । आप मूल सवाल से बहुत दूर चले जाते हैं ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know the total requirements of textile mills in India and what percentage of that is being manufactured at present in India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is estimated that our requirements would be Rs. 22 crores worth every year during the Third Plan. Our production target is that. Our requirement is a little more than that. Production in 1961-62 was Rs. 12·67 crores; in 1962-63 Rs. 14.76 crores worth of machinery.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the rate of production of textiles in Pakistan is over four times that of India in view of the modernisation of the textile industry and, if so...

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are not aware.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I have not finished the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever he has said, that answer is not available.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Is this only for the manufacture of big plants and machinery or for handloom and powerlooms also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This would include powerlooms only.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I understand that there is a short supply of spare-parts in this industry and I would therefore like to know if the Government has any proposal for planned development of this industry.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have planned programme for the development of textile machinery manufacture, and spare-parts also would be taken care of.

Low Shaft Furnace

***848. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approval of the Union Government was sought in regard to the sale of a low shaft furnace owned by Kalinga Industries Ltd. to Messrs Orissa Industrial Development Corporation; and

(b) who determined the price at which this was purchased and what is the amount finally fixed and approved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Government approval was sought only for the transfer of the industrial licence granted under the Industries (D&R) Act. The request was considered from the point of view whether the party to whom the licence was being transferred was suitable for the manufacture of the item covered by the licence. As the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. are a corporation in the Public Sector, it was decided that there would be no objection to the transfer of the licence.

(b) The price is a question to be settled between the parties concerned.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Planning Commission has laid down any policy in regard to the taking over of private industries by the State Corporations for the guidance of the State Governments and the Central Government as well, and whether the Central Government are not consulted at all in these matters whenever the transfers take place?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): As a matter of fact, for a transfer, the permission of the Central Government is necessary. That is why this came up before the Government and it has been decided that the transfer could be given.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What you have said is only regarding licences.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes; it is only about licences. Transfer of property as such is a matter between the parties concerned. But nobody utilise the machinery without a licence. Therefore, the licences will have to be transferred to the transferee. It is only for that purpose it comes to the Government and in this case we have decided that the licence could be transferred to the transferee.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In reply to another question in this House the Minister stated that as regards the Kalinga Industries' blast furnace was concerned, there is some proposal for expansion and that the scheme is not yet finalised; they are waiting for necessary agreements between a German firm and the Kalinga Industries. But in one of the terms of the contract that has been made between this party and the Orissa Government it seems it has been mentioned that Rs. 2·18 crores of German money would be available to the company for which sanction has been given by the Government of India. Which statement is correct?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now, foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 2·18 crores has been made available for the purpose of import of machinery for the expansion scheme and because of the transfer this foreign exchange will be available to Industrial Development Corporation to import this machinery.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the Government also take into consideration that no profiteering should be made in such transfers which are made from one licensee to another? Did the Government make sure that no undue profit was made by the selling party while transferring this licence from themselves to the public corporation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have the terms of transfer. I think the terms are quite fair to the Corporation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the capital of this particular concern was only Rs. 2 lakhs and now it is being purchased by the Orissa State Government at Rs. 32 lakhs, and it is only one of the directors and one of the officers of the Industries Minister of the Orissa Government who fixed the price? If so, may I know whether the price is inflated?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have got the draft terms of the agreement. The depreciated book value of the block assets such as land, buildings, plant and equipment, machinery, etc., as at the end of 31st of March, 1963, has to be assessed and certified by the auditors jointly engaged by the Government and the corporation. It is on that basis that the price is fixed. Apart from the paid-up capital, the assets available in this concern will have to be taken into account in transferring.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that this transfer deed was signed in the residence of the Orissa Chief Minister in his presence by Mrs. Patnaik as representative of the Kalinga Industries Limited and Government officials as representatives of the Government-owned Industrial Development Corporation? If so, may I know whether it is not a fact that the price was determined by Mr. Patnaik, and Mrs. Patnaik as the owner of this low shaft furnace and Mr. Patnaik happens to be the Industries Minster also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member seems to know more details than I know. As I have already stated, the terms of transfer between the parties is their concern. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Who are the parties?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: The Husband and wife transfer the factory.

Mr. Speaker: What should he do then?

Shri Hem Barua: That is how things are deteriorating in this country.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Would the Government give us the figure as to at what price the seller obtained this plant from the original people who manufactured or set up this plant and at what price is it being sold by the Kalinga Industries to the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have these figures. But I thought the relevant factor to be taken into consideration is the present assets, whatever might have been the past. Therefore, on that basis the price is being fixed.

Aluminium Plant at Mettur Dam

*849. **Shri S. Kandappan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Aluminium Plant at Mettur Dam is likely to go into operation;

(b) the reasons for the low productive capacity of the plant as envisaged at present; and

(c) the total financial allocation by Government to the said plant?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Production of aluminium ingots at the Mettur Aluminium Plant is expected to commence by end of 1964.

(b) and (c). The application for the grant of a licence put up by the private party in consultation with their foreign collaborator was for a capacity of 10,000 metric tons per annum based on the availability of local raw material and electric power and this capacity has been licensed. There is no participation by the Central Government in the venture. The foreign exchange requirements of the project are being met partly by equity participation by the foreign collaborator and the balance by a long-term loan from Italy negotiated by the party.

Shri S. Kandappan: In view of the growing demand for aluminium, may I know whether the Government has got any proposal to start any other plant in the public sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; that question is coming up later on. A plant with Hungarian collaboration in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration.

Shri S. Kandappan: In reply to part (c) of the question, the hon Minister said there is no participation by the Central Government in this particular venture. May I know whether the State Government has got any share in it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश के विषय में विचार किया जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ लिखा है ? यदि लिखा है तो क्या उत्तर गया और इस बात का कितने दिनों में निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जब प्रश्न सं० ८५७ आयेगा तब मैं माननीय सदस्य को इस के विषय में बतलाऊंगा ।

Directorate Board of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

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*850. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate Board of the Hindustan Steel Limited, has been recently reconstituted;

(b) if so, the major changes made; and

(c) whether General Managers are still on the Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to abolish the post of whole time Directors and more non-official Directors have been brought on the Board. The Chairman, heneceforward, will be the chief executive of the Hindustan Steel Limited and will act under the directions of the Board of Directors.

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कई बार माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस आशय के विचार व्यक्त किये थे कि जेनरल मैनेजर को बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में नहीं रक्खा जायेगा ? यदि हां, तो फिर इस बात के बावजूद जेनरल मैनेजर को बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में क्यों रक्खा गया है ?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, Sir. The decision is that the General Managers should not be the Directors in HSL. But since the existing General Manager have been on the Board, we did not want to make any change at present. But hereafter whenever new General Managers are appointed, they would not find a place on the Board.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी इस कारखाने में जितने मैनेजर हैं उस में से कितने टेकनिकल नालेज वाले हैं और कितने नान-टेकनिकल नालेज वाले हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as Durgapur is concerned, an engineer is the General Manager. In Rourkela a person well versed in industrial management is there. Just now we have appointed a new General Manager to Bhilai who was the Financial Director in the Hindustan Steel Limited.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know in what respect the new arrangement is an improvement on the old one, and how does it ensure the commercial outlook and initiative for the workers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Formerly, when there were whole-time functional directors, there was a Committee of Management which used to take decisions on various matters, and since they had to take unanimous decisions there was a good deal of delay in taking decisions. That is why that system has now been abolished. The Chairman has been made responsible for taking decisions with regard to day-to-day administration, of course, subject to the control of the Board of Directors. and it is hoped that all the delays would be avoided.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Minister said that the existing General Managers who are serving on the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Steel Limited are not being disturbed. May I know what is the specific reason which has prompted the Government not to disturb them from the Board of Directors?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are just now Directors on the Board, and it was represented that it might be felt that there has been a demotion to these people. Also, it was felt that perhaps in the early stages of its working it would be useful also to associate the General Managers because the problems of each plant will become available to the Board. It is in that context that we have retained them.

Shri Morarka: In view of the fact that the powers of the General Managers have recently been increased considerably and these people are also on the Board, may I know who would supervise the functioning of the General Managers to see whether

those powers have been properly exercised by them or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Chairman will supervise it.

Shri Joachim Alva: How is it that you are enamoured of ICS men, who hop from the Hindustan Aircraft to Oil and from Oil they go over to Steel....

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to go through the whole journey now?

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know how they have been enamoured—a little earlier, some two years ago—of an ICS, man, who went on moving from aircraft to oil and from oil to steel perhaps leaving the first one in a state of incompetent management; and why they have not been looking up for capable young men who have been directors of large Indian firms, who are not very much connected with big business and yet are anxious to serve the Government? Why do you not look for such young directors and recruit them?

Mr. Speaker: He is giving all his arguments and he is not asking for any information. Let us go to the next Question.

Stoppage of Work in Iron Ore Mines

*851. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 2,000 labourers are thrown out of employment due to stoppage of mining work in the iron ore area of Veldurthi, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the arrangements Government propose to make to get the work started?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Some representations were recently received wherein it was stated that mining operations in the iron ore area of Veldurthi had suffered on account of stoppage of movement of iron ore to ports from that place.

(b) The State Trading Corporation are in contact with the Mine-Owners Society, Veldurthi. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also deputed their Director of Mines and Geology to look into the matter.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that in their memorandum they have stated that in spite of all round increase in the cost of working coupled with enhanced taxes and levies this particular sector has had no compensatory increase in the rates paid by the STC even though such facilities were given to other sectors; if so, may I know whether it will be re-considered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is really not a major or even a minor sector as far as iron ore is concerned. For the port of Masulipatam, which is not an all-weather port but a non-monsoon port, this society was allowed to develop a little bit of mining iron ore, in spite of the fact we have got other areas which are very much richer and having better iron ore. They also did not adhere to specifications. The foreign buyers are very choosy. There were serveral contractual troubles between them and the foreign buyers. In spite of all that we are trying to extend help to them.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the STC has insisted upon the payment of Rs. 60,000 of old dues by the new members who have entered the society and that is also one of the main reasons for these difficulties and complications; and, if that is so, may I know what the Government propose to do in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We do not recognise individual members of the society. The society has got to pay up the dues. Whether the society is managed by old members or new members, as a society they have to pay the arrears.

Agricultural Implements

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*853. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a factory for manufacture of agricultural implements in Orissa in collaboration with a Japanese firm;

(b) if so, the kind of agricultural implements proposed to be manufactured; and

(c) whether the negotiations with the Japanese firm have been concluded?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Power Tillers with matched equipment and implements.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the location of the factory has been settled?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is likely to be set up in Balasore district in Orissa.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the percentage of raw materials that we will have to import for this factory?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Those details are not available but in granting a new licence we insist that even in the initial stage they should reach 80 per cent indigenous content.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government will consider the question of setting up a similar factory in Rajasthan, where there is ample scope for agriculture and very small number of industries in the public sector?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri P. R. Patel: I would request the Government to give us an idea of the implements that are proposed to be manufactured in this factory.

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have asked for licence for the manufacture of 6 horse power diesel power tillers, presumably of the Kuboto type and matched equipment and implements.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: May I know how many factories of this type are in existence in the various States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Two have already been licensed one in Bombay and the other in Calcutta. As far as the Calcutta firm is concerned, it has not taken active steps. So far as the other company is concerned, an early clearance is awaited.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि ट्रेक्टर निर्माण के काम में हम लोग कब तक सेल्फ सफीशेंट हो जाएंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think we will be able to reach self-sufficiency till we reach a much higher stage of production. Just now we would be able to meet the present demand, not the ultimate demand.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will it be a State-owned factory or an undertaking in collaboration with some private firms?

Shri C. Subramaniam: An application has come from the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa. So, they would be the party to undertake it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether Government intend to set up an implement production factory in the public sector in order to show that there can be a regular supply of these implements at reasonable prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no intention of starting production in the public sector, as far as agricultural implements are concerned.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know the expected price of these implements? How will they compare with the imported varieties?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figures with me. They will have to be worked out after the licences are granted and they have started the manufacturing programme.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know what percentage of the requirements of improved agricultural implements will be met by the output of this factory?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Only a rough estimate can be made. These people have asked for a licence to manufacture three thousand power tillers per annum. Perhaps, this would meet about 25 per cent of the demand.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

*854. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that utilization certificates for several crores of rupees are not properly maintained by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There has however been delay in obtaining utilisation certificates from the State Governments, Statutory State Boards, etc. Certificates for about Rs. 29 crores are yet to be received in resect of the funds disbursed from 1953-54 to 1960-61.

(b) The steps taken to accelerate the submission of utilisation certificates are (i) strengthening of the audit parties of the Commission, (ii) vesting the responsibility of auditing the accounts of registered institutions on the Chartered Accountants, (iii) grant of financial assistance to the various State Khadi and Village Industries Boards for appointing Financial Advisers.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : विवरण देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि अभी तक करीब २९ करोड़ रुपये के सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिए गए । इसकी क्या वजह है, और ये सर्टिफिकेट जल्दी जल्दी हासिल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सात आठ साल में १४० करोड़ तक का काम हुआ है । और उसमें जब तक एक एक एकाउंट का सर्टिफिकेट स्टेट खादी बोर्ड के पास नहीं आता है तब तक पूरा सर्टिफिकेट हर साल का नहीं बनता । इसलिये इसमें देरी हुई है । लेकिन अब एक स्पेशल आफिसर नियुक्त कर दिया गया है और वह और आडिटर जनरल हर एक एकाउंट में जा कर सर्टिफिकेट को पूरा करेंगे ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : विवरण में यह भी लिखा है कि सरकार ने कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं जिसकी वजह से हिसाब किताब की पूरी जाँच हो सकेगी । क्या इतने लोग इसमें बहाल किये जायेंगे कि पूरे देश में खादी का जितना काम चलता है उस सब की निश्चित रूप से जाँच हो सके, या इसमें कोई कमी रह जायेगी ? यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिये क्या किया जाएगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहाँ तक सेंट्रल एकाउंट का ताल्लुक है वहाँ तक तो कमी पूरी कर दी जाएगी सर्टिफिकेट आने से । लेकिन जो हजारों छोटे छोटे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं उनका एकाउंट तो वहां के खादी बोर्ड को ही संभालना होगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि जब तक यह उद्योग एक ही संस्था की मानापली रहेगा तब तक करप्शन दूर नहीं हो सकता?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: मोनीपली जैसी चीज का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है । यह बहुत कठिन काम है जो कि खादी कमिशन कर रहा है । वह आमतौर पर खादी का ही संकलन करता है । डाइरेक्ट परचेज का काम वह नहीं करता है । खादी का काम इसी तरह से आगे बढ़ सकता है ।

Rourkela Steel Works

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*855 **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. C. Barooah:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement is proposed to be signed with Bonn for a loan of DM. 450 million to expand the Rourkela Steel Works;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan; and

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The actual amount of the loan for which an agreement is proposed to be signed shortly is DM. 400 Million, but in addition DM. 50 million is available from an earlier loan of the German Government. These two amounts are expected to cover the entire foreign exchange cost of the expansion of Rourkela from its present capacity of 1 million ingot tons to 1.8 million ingot tons. The main terms of the loan are that it is for a period of 20 years at a rate of interest of 5½ per cent with a grace period of 5 years. The loan will be utilised for making payments to suppliers of plant and equipment from West Germany and Austria in connection with the expansion, and will also cover the cost of any technical personnel that may be needed during the period of the construction.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take for this expansion programme to be implemented?

The Minister of Steel and Heay Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is expected that by 1965-66 the erection would be over and there might be some production also; but the major part of the production will be in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the rate of interest that the West German Government is charging from India is the same as other West European countries are charging or is it less or more?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry, I do not have the figures with regard to the rate of interest charged by the other countries.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In view of the fact that this project at Rourkela has the benefit of having special techniques under the LD process, why is it that the expanded capacity has been fixed at 1·8 million tons, that is, at a figure lower than for the other two steel factories in the public sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, Durgapur is being expanded only to 1·6 million tons. It is in reference to the existing facilities available and the economies of expansion that it has been fixed at 1·8 million tons. I am sure, it will be further expanded during the Fourth Plan period.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How much of the loan would be on account of the services rendered by the West German experts and how much for the machines?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is entirely for the machinery. For services rendered a different loan of DM. 15 million is available.

श्री कछवाय : इस कारखाने के विस्तार के लिए जो नया यंत्र और सामान मंगाया जा रहा है वह कहां से मंगाया जा रहा है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : वैस्ट जर्मनी और आस्ट्रिया संगाया जा रहा है ।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : जो रुपया लिया गया है उस के एवज में हम सामान देंगे या रुपया ही देंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is in the shape of machinery and as cost of that machinery.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the fact that in the past the Rourkela steel plant did not work very well, has Government made any provision to see while signing this agreement that the same mistakes are not committed by the firm which is supplying the machines?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We learn by the mistakes that we have already committed and, I am sure, we have taken sufficient steps to see that the expansion programme works all right.

Target of Steel Production

*856. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late tentatively decided upon the question of a steel production target for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the target; and

(c) the break-up of the steel production targets to be achieved in the public and in private sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). No, Sir, no decision has so far been taken. The Steering Group which has been set up to formulate the Forth Five Year Plan for iron and steel is, however, working on the basis of a tentative target production of 18 to 19 million tons of steel ingots. A decision regarding the target as well as the break-up between the public and private sector will be taken on receipt of the recommendations of the Steering Group.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know when this decision of the Steering Group is likely to be available?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is likely to be made available by the end of this year.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How much of the increased target of production of steel in the Fourth Plan period will be allocated to the existing steel plants and how much for the Bokaro Plant? Is there any proposal for having a fifth plant in the Fourth Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All that would be decided when we receive the recommendations of the Steering Group.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether it is a fact that the Steering Group is proceeding on the basis that the target of the Third Five Year Plan, namely, 10 million tons of steel ingots would be reached?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are taking into account that it would be reaching 9 million tons of steel ingots instead of 10 million tons.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know whether the Government is aware of the present problem of untested steel and, if so, what action Government propose to take in solving this problem?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I don't think this will come under this question. But we are aware of this problem and we are taking steps.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the terms of reference given to the Steering Group and whether this committee has been asked to recom-

mend the decrease in the price of steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. This Steering Group is for the purpose of fixing the targets of production during the Fourth Plan and with regard to the areas in which the production should take place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With a view to help achieving the target for the Third Five Year Plan, has Government taken any final decision with regard to the setting up of coast-based steel plants and medium and small-sized plants throughout the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as coast-based steel plants are concerned, they would be Fourth Plan projects. As far as the medium sized plants are concerned, we are considering the question of the Neyveli project. Apart from that, pig iron manufacture has been licensed in the private sector for 8 or 9 parties.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान के पहले साल में हम ने ४०,००० टन कम पैदावार की है, यदि हां, तो इस कमी को दूर करने का उपाय क्या है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I could not follow the question. I should say it is a little more than 40,000 tons.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस डैफीशिएंसी को दूर करने का क्या उपाय किया गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have taken measures and now during the last three months we have reached almost full capacity, that is, the level of 6 million tons ingots per year.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government has taken decision to start the Fourth Steel Plant in Madras as stated some time back by the Industries Minister?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The fourth steel plant would refer to Bokaro. The decisions are awaited.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a press news that US leaders are divided over the aid for Bokaro plant and, if so, what is the truth in it, and whether we are getting full aid from USA for the Bokaro plant.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would request the hon. Member to wait and see. Just now, the report has been submitted and particularly in a country like America there are bound to be differences of opinion. But the final decision is important. I hope the hon. Members would contribute to taking a favourable decision instead of trying to mar it.

Aluminium Factory in Madhya Pradesh

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*875. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda** : / **Shri R. Barua:** /

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up the Aluminium Factory in the public sector in Madhya Pradesh has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected for this purpose; and

(c) the total estimated cost of the plant?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The investigation relating to the setting up of the Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh is still in progress.

The selection of the site and the cost estimates of the plant will be determined only after the completion of the investigation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the agencies that are carrying on this investigation? May I know whether it is done by our own Indian personnel or is it in collaboration with some foreigners?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The two agencies which are carrying on the

investigation are the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board as far as the electrical power is concerned; the Indian Bureau of Mines as far as raw materials are concerned. Most of them are Indian personnel excepting at one stage we invited one or two Hungarian geologists.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the reasons why this aluminium factory is gong to be set up in Madhya Pradesh and whether they have any proposals for setting up aluminium factories in other States of India also.

Shri Manubhai Shah: From the broad indications of Geological survey, Madhya Pradesh has the richest concentrated deposits and also the coal. Therefore, Madhya Pradesh has been selected.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि यह मामला अभी भी विचाराधीन है : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि यह मामला कितने दिनों से विचाराधीन है और कब तक उस पर कोई न कोई निर्णय हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा एलुमिनियम प्राजेक्ट होने वाला है, इस लिये उस में सारी तहकीकात करनी पड़ती है । पिछले दो साल से सारी इन्वेस्टीगेशन्ज चालू हैं और हम आशा करते हैं कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उस को लागू कर दिया जायेगा ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: At what stage are the investigations at present as regards the setting up of this plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Physical estimates have already been brought about. When I go to Budapest in my next trip in the month of May, I propose to visit Hungary for 3 days and along with the trade agreement, discuss this project also.

श्री शिव नारायण : इस प्रोजेक्ट को बनाने में सरकार ने कितना रुपया अदा किया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी पैसे की बात ही कहां आती है ? जब प्राजेक्ट पूरा हो जायेगा, फिर पैसा दिया जायेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Next Question; Shri Ram Ratan Gupta. The Member is not here. The question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Fiat Cars

*546. **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monthly quota of Fiat Cars in Delhi was given out of turn to "Priority" people before 28th February, 1963; and

(b) if so, what was left to the ordinary public?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The distribution of cars for sale in Delhi, as in other centres in the country, is governed by the Motor Cars (Distribution & Sale) Control Order, 1959. Under Clause 3(a) of the said Control Order, the Controller of Motor Cars has been vested with powers to fix quotas for meeting the requirements of Central and State Governments, or of any public authority or of any class of persons having regard to the nature of their work or duties, or of specified regions. Separate quotas have accordingly been fixed for the Central Government, the State Governments, Manufacturers, Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the Taxi Trade. After deducting these quotas from the current production, the balance of production is distributed by the manufacturers to their dealers all over the country, according to a set pattern, for sale to the general public against regular bookings. The sale to priority holders is made out of the cars reserved under different quotas

fixed by the Controller as mentioned above. No departure from this procedure was made during the month of February, 1963. The sale to priority holders and to the general public being made from different allocations, there is no question of the supplies intended for the general public being sold to the priority holders or *vice versa* during any month.

Andhra Sugars Limited

*845. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whther it is a fact that Andhra Sugars Limited have been granted permission to invest a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs in the Fertiliser Project at Kothagudam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the nature of works on which this amount has been or is likely to be spent; and

(c) whether the Directors have sought permission to invest an additional sum of Rs. 25 lakhs in the project?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The investment will form part of the share capital to be raised by the new company for financing the fertiliser project.

(c) No.

Yarn Prices

1794. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of yarn, mostly used by hand-looms have been increased;

(b) if so, to what extent and why; and

(c) whether there is any proposal with Government to reduce the rates, to help the poor handloom weavers in the country?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in ceilings of ex-mill prices ranged from 4 per cent to 15 per cent. The ceilings were increased to encourage the production of yarn mostly consumed by the Handloom Industry which was in short supply owing to the unremunerative nature of the price ceilings prior to revision.

(c) No, Sir. The increase in the ceilings was itself allowed in the interest of the Handloom Industry.

Sericulture Industry in Uttar Pradesh

1795. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**
Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans given to Uttar Pradesh for the plantation of mulberry trees and development of **sericulture industry** separately during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount that was utilised by the State?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). On the basis of an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 6·65 lakhs incurred by the State Government in 1962-63 for the development of sericulture including plantation of mulberry trees, the following assistance was sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for 1962-63:

Loan	— Rs.3.28 lakhs
Grant	.. Rs. 1·99 lakh

No information is yet available *re*: the extent of utilization of these amounts.

गाजीपुर में कागज का कारखाना

१७९६. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कागज का एक कारखाना स्थापित होने वाला है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी; और

(घ) इस कारखाने की उत्पादन-क्षमता क्या होगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) गाजीपुर में कागज का एक कारखाना खोलने के लिये लाइसेंस दिया जा चुका है ।

(ख) और (ग). इसके लिये मशीनें देशी साधनों से ही ली जायेंगी ।

(घ) १,५०० टन प्रति वर्ष ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग

१७९७. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कौन-कौन से उद्योग प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विदेशी सहायता से स्थापित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक उद्योग में कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं बनाई जाती हैं और प्रत्येक की उत्पादन-क्षमता क्या है; और

(ग) इन में से कितने सरकारी क्षेत्र में और कितने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). तक जहाँ तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों का सम्बन्ध है, माँगी गई जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये** संख्या एल. टी० ११२०/६३]

उत्तर प्रदेश के गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उन उद्योगों के बारे में, जिन्हें पूंजीगत वस्तुओं का आयात करने के उद्देश्य से विदेशी ऋण का इस्तेमाल करने के लिये विदेशी सहायता अथवा टैक्निकल या वित्तीय विदेशी सहयोग मिला है, पूरी जानकारी इकट्ठी करने में जितना श्रम लगेगा वह उक्त जानकारी की उपयोगिता को देखते हुये बहुत अधिक होगा ।

Import of Foreign Films

1798. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total number of Foreign Films imported to our country from 1960 to date?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The statistics of import of films are available in lengths of metres and not in numbers. The quantity (in lengths or metres) of exposed cinematograph films, whether developed or not, imported during the years 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 (upto January 1963) is given below:

Year	*Quantity (in '000' LMT)*
1960	5094
1961	5149
1962	5596

Export of Indian Films

1799. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian films exported to foreign countries from April, 1962 to date; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Statistics are not maintained of the number of films exported from India. Statistics concerning the length and value of films exported are, however, regularly published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, in the publication entitled "The Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India".

(b) Rs. 121.60 lakhs.

Cement Factories

1800. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private industrialists who already got licences to start cement factories during the last five years have not put up factories till now;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) since how long the licences are pending?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). During the period from the 1st January, 1958 to date, 21 licences were issued to private industrialists for manufacture of cement; nine of these were for setting up new factories and twelve were for expansions to existing factories. Of these, one new factory has been set up and one expansion completed. Five licences, four for expansions and one for setting up a new unit, have been revoked. In the case of ten licences, six for new factories and four for expansions, the dates for completion stipulated in the licences have not yet expired. In the case of four licences, one for a new unit and three for expansions, the dates for completion stipulated in the licences, *viz.*, 29th November, 1960, 5th November, 1962, 31st March, 1963 and 24th March, 1963 have expired and the question of revocation or suitable amendment of the licences is under consideration.

Silk Industry in Assam

1801. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to develop the silk industry in Assam with particular reference to producion, marketing and export; and

(b) the comparative figures of production of 'endi' 'muga', and 'pat' silk of the last four years?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for the development of silk industry in Assam during the Third Five-Year Plan. A list of the schemes under implementation in the State is given below:—

1. Scheme for development of eri industry.
2. Scheme for development of mulberry industry.
3. Scheme for development of muga industry.
4. Expansion of Sericultural Training Institute in Titabar.
5. Expansion of Sericultural Research Station, Titabar.
6. Publicity and Propaganda.
7. Establishment of Cocoon marketing and Silk Co-operatives.

(b) The following table shows the production of all types of raw silk in Assam since 1959:—

(Figures in kgm.)

Year	PRODUCTION				
	Eri	Muga	Tasar	Mulberry	Total
1959	112,084	84,725	—	14,000	210,809
1960	101,153	54,000	—	11,250	166,403
1961	120,000	56,255	—	12,773	189,028
1962	230,400	50,500	—	9,900	290,890

Handicrafts in Assam

1802. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any request from the Government of Assam for providing technical guidance and nancial assistance to vitalise handicrafts in Assam;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Handicrafts Board made a survey of handicrafts potentialities of Assam and suggested a workable scheme for implementation; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Under the existing procedure, funds are allocated to the State Governments for development of various industries including handicrafts, on the basis of the Annual Plans submitted by them every year. Against these allocations, Ways and Means Advances are given to the State Governments to enable them to implement the Plans and financial assistance is sanctioned towards the end of the year on the basis of the expenditure actually incurred by the State Governments. Accordingly, a grant of Rs. 51,000 and a loan of Rs. 68,000 have been sanctioned to Assam Government for the year 1962-63 and a sum of Rs. 2.48 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1963-64.

The All India Handicraft Board assists the State Governments in formulating and implementing the schemes for development of handicrafts. With the approval of the Assam Government, the Board is preparing a scheme for setting up a Pine Apple Fibre Extracting and Spinning Centre.

(c) and (d). The All India Handicrafts Board undertook a survey of brass and bell metalwares of Gauhati. The Board have sent the Survey Report to the Assam Government and have also advised them to undertake schemes for intensive development of brass and bell metalwares.

C. I. Sheets for Orissa

1803. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of C.I. sheets for Orissa during 1962-63;

(b) the quantity allotted by the Centre to Orissa during the same period; and

(c) the quantity of C.I. Sheets actually supplied to Orissa during the same period?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Presumably, the Hon'ble Member

refers to Galvanised Corrugated Sheets. The information is given below:—

	(In metric tons)
(*a*) Demand/requirement 1962-63	10,412
(*b*) Allotment	No allotment of Galvanised Corrugated sheets was made during 1962-63 owing to a very large number of orders outstanding with the producers. This was done in the case of all States and not only Orissa.
(*c*) Despatches/supplies.	3,513 (April 1962 to January 1963). Includes despatches against current and outstanding orders under Central/State quotas and also to Stockists in the State.

Stainless Steel for Orissa

1804. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of Stainless Steel for utensil manufacture allotted to Orissa during 1962-63; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel actually supplied to Orissa during the same period?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No quota of stainless steel for utensil manufacture was allotted to Orissa during 1962-63.

(b) Information is not readily available about the actual supply during this period.

Industrial Estates in Orissa

1805. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates opened in Orissa during 1962-63 so far and the names of districts where opened; and

(b) the amount allotted by the Centre to Orissa during the same period so far?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A sum of Rs. 3.69 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa as loans for Industrial Estates during 1962-63.

Handicrafts Industry in Orissa

1806. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Centre to Orissa for the development of Handicrafts Industry in the State during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commmerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Under the existing procedure, funds are allocated to the State Governments for the development of various industries including handicrafts, on the basis of the Annual Plans submitted by them every year. Financial assistance is sanctioned to them towards the end of the year on the basis of expenditure actually incurred by the State Governments, within the prescribed allocations. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 4.14 lakhs was allocated to Orissa Government for handicrafts for the year 1962-63. On the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by them, a grant of Rs. 0.80 lakh and a loan of Rs. 1.14 lakhs have been sanctioned as Central Assistance for that year.

Handloom Industries in Orissa

1807. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of handloom products in Orissa during 1962-63;

(b) the total consumption of yarn during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the total amount granted to Orissa for the development of handloom industries in the State during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c)	*Year*	*amount sanctioned*
	1961-1962	Rs. 14·47 lakhs (Rs. 9·07 lakhs as loan and Rs. 5.40 lakhs as grant)
	1962-1963	Rs. 10·96 lakhs (Rs. 6·63 lakh s as loan and Rs. 4·33 lakhs as grant).

Trade with East European Countries

1808. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of East European countries which are importing their commodities from India on rupee payment basis; and

(b) the goods imported on this basis?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) U.S.S.R., Czecholovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

(b) A statement indicating the goods now being exported to the East European countries from India is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-1121/63].

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

1809. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. propose to set up some of its own drug farms to ensure uninterrupted supply of medicinal plants; and

(b) if so, the number of such farms and the names of places where they are to be set up?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). For feeding the Phyto Chemical unit proposed to be set up by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, preliminary enquiries had been made from the State Governments for the uninterrupted supply of medicinal plants. The arrangements proposed are that the Rauwolfia Serpentina, Digitalis Purpurea, etc., would be grown by the State Governments of Madras, Kerala and Mysore. It was also proposed that in case if the supplies expected would not be sufficient, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., would also consider the desirability of setting up of their own drug farms to ensure adequate supplies. As the further progress of the Phyto Chemical has been held up pending finalisation of the technological process to be adopted for production of this plant, the question of setting up of the drug farms would be further pursued as soon as a final decision about the setting up of the project itself is taken.

Production of Mopeds

1810. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No

844 on the 23rd November, 1962 and state:

(a) the total requirement of mopeds in the country; and

(b) the total production capacity of the already commissioned units which are producing mopeds?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The demand for mopeds alone has not been assessed. However, it is covered under the demand for scooters, three-wheelers etc., which is estimated at 60,000 numbers per annum, by 1965-66.

Only one firm is, at present, manufacturing mopeds. Its combined capacity for the manufacture of scooters, three-wheelers and mopeds is 12,000 Nos. per annum.

Overseas Purchase Organisations

1811. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Economic and Defence Coordination** be pleased to state the names of the countries where the overseas purchase organisations are going to be set up or have already been set up during the Third Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Jaganatha Rao): No Overseas Purchase Organisation has been set up so far during the Third Plan period nor is it proposed to set up any for the present.

Cashew nut

1812. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the slump in the cashew-nut market; and

(b) the wholesale prices of cashew-nut in January, 1960, 1961 and 1962?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No slump in the Cashew industry has been reported to the Government of India.

(b) The following are the prices of Cashews in India during the week-ends in January 1960, 1961 and 1962:—

Quality	*Price per metric ton in week-ends in January (in rupees)*		
	1960	1961	1962
Medium	4,850	5,225	3,968
Pieces	3,174	3,174	2,645

Manufacture of Power Tillers

1813. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of five experts from the Kubota Iron and Machinery Company of Japan visited India for setting up a factory to manufacture power tillers; and

(b) if so, whether any plan to set up a factory has materialised?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). At the invitation of the Government of Bihar, a five-man Japanese delegation visited India and had discussions with the Government of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and others regarding import/manufacture of the Kubota Power Tillers in India. Even before the visit of the delegation, a private firm had submitted an application under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of this make of tiller. The application, along with similar other applications, is under consideration.

Wool Industry in Rajasthan

1814. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have offered the services of experts

to the Government of Rajasthan to help the State in establishing wool industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Australian experts are expected to visit the State for imparting training to the Indian in the wool industry; and

(c) if so, when they are likely to visit?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A request has been made to the Australian Government for the services of 1 project Supervisor and 4 Wool Grading Instructors, for a period of 4 months. The request is under the consideration of the Australian Government. The services of the these experts will be offered to the Government of Rajasthan to help the State Government in training personnel in wool grading and supervising initial grading work.

Cement Production

1815. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team of productivity of cement went to U.S.A., U.K., Germany and other countries to study various methods of the cement production;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted any report to Government;

(c) whether it has suggested any new method for production of cement in this country; and

(d) whether any factory has been started acording to its suggestion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir. A Productivity Study Team on Cement Industry was sponsored by the National Productivity Council under aid from the United States Agency for International Development. In 1961, the Team visited U.S.A., U.K. and France. Germany was not included in the Team's itinerary.

(b) The Team submitted its reports to the National Productivity Council in August, 1962 and it is under print.

(c) and (d). The Team has made several recommendations for increasing the productivity of cement induustry. It has not, however suggested any new method of production of cement.

U.S. Trade with India

1816. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the report of the U.S. Department of Commerce reviewing the U.S. trade with India during the period from 1951 to 1961;

(b) whether it has been pointed out that a 'Wait and See' attituude among the potential American investors has become apparent; and

(c) if so, views of Government thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report discussed the possible impact of the emergency on the investment climate in India, listed various possible effects, and mentioned *inter alia*, that some potential American investors had adopted a 'wait-and see' attitude.

(c) Government feel that private foreign investment in Indian industrial development will continue to grow.

Exploitation of Trade Marks

1817. Shri Surendrapal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has applied to the United Nations Organisation to end the practice of exploitation of trade marks by the more advanced countries, so that indigenous applied research in less developed countries did not become frustrating and infructuous; and

(b) if so, the reaction of that World body to this suggestion?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Hon'ble Member has probably in mind the point of view expressed by Dr. S. Hussain Zaheer, Director General, Scientific and Industrial Research, while participating in the discussions of the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology held in Geneva in February, 1963. However, Government of India have made no such formal approach to the United Nations Organisations.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Dry Fruits from Iran

1818. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government granted import licences for dry fruits from Iran to State Trading Corporation to the extent of Rs. 22½ lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that State Trading Corporation agreed to transfer one licence worth Rs. 12½ lakhs in favour of a firm in Delhi by private negotiations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A licence worth Rs. 12.50 lakhs only was issued to State Trading Corporation for the import of dry fruits from Iran.

(b) and (c). Having no business arrangements in Iran, the State Trading Corporation appointed a firm as its business associate for purposes of effecting imports of dry fruits from that country. The appointment was made on merits after considering the terms offered by a number of firms.

Targets of Production and Export

1819. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's financial and economic difficulties that came in the way of achievement of the Third Plan targets of production and export during 1961 and 1962 were analysed and discussed at the 19th session of the ECAFE held in the beginning of March, 1963;

(b) if so, what difficulties were pointed out at the Commission's Sessions; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take in the light of these discussions?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The economic situation in Asia and the position in regard to foreign trade of the countries of the ECAFE Region were, however discussed at the session and the main difficulties faced by India, among other countries, were referred to by the Indian Delegation in the course of the discussions.

(b) The main difficulties pointed out by the Indian Delegation related to the obstacles to export trade in the form of tariff and non-tariff restrictions in the developed countries.

(c) The above and other difficulties in the way of stepping up India's export trade are being studied in detail and continuously and intensive export promotion measures are being taken; the matter is also expected to be taken up further for discussion at the ensuring World Trade Conference to be held early in 1964, and in other appropriate forums.

Prototype Production and Training Centre at Okhla

1820. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain gears were manufactured at the Proto-type Production and Training Centre at Okhla of mild steel;

(b) whether these did not even stand shock for few hours;

(c) if so, to what extent the loss was estimated;

(d) how this loss was accounted for; and

(e) person or persons responsible for it?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Out of 932 gears manufactured and tested so far at the Prototype Production & Training Centre, Okhla, 17 were of mild steel. These defects were noticed when the prototypes of the Weiler Lathe in which these gears were incorporated were intensively tested under load conditions and parts were examined for wear and tear, as a normal method adopted for machine tool development programme.

(c) 12 out of the 17 defective gears are being reclaimed by suitable surface treatment. The loss on account of the remaining 5 gears is estimated at Rs. 24.00.

(d) This loss has been accounted for under the developmental expenditure as the machines for which the gears were made were under the Proto-type series. Such losses are normal in the development of any new machinery.

(e) No person|persons could be held responsible for this.

Commissioning of Projects

1821. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) wheter any projects which, under the auspices of his Ministry, were due to be completed by the end of the Second Plan period have been carried over to the Third Plan period;

(b) the outlay involved in these projects;

(c) whether the carried over projects have been completed and commissioned; and

(d) the reasons for non-completion of those projects which are yet to be commissioned?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total outlay on the projects Rs. 288.20 crores.

(c) All except Patherdih Coal Washery, the expansion of Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd., and one minor unit of the Rourkela Steel Plant have been completed and are in operation.

(d) Reasons for non-completion are:

Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd.—The approval by Government was given only in 1960, due to delay in finalisation of preliminary arrangements.

Patherdih Coal Washery.—Delay in finalisation of contracts for erection.

Rourkela Steel Plant.—Part of the Hot Dip Tinning Lines are yet to be comissioned. The delay was due to late placement of orders for these items.

All these are expected to be completed in 1963.

सूक्ष्म औजारों का कारखाना

१८२२. { **श्री कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री कोया :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा और पालघाट में पुदासेरी में स्थापित किये जाने वाले सूक्ष्म औजारों के करखानों के लिये कोई मशीनें आयात की गयी हैं, और यदि हां, तो उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा और उनके कब तब पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर किये जाने वाले कुल खर्च के बारे में ठीक-ठीक अनुमान विस्तृत पररयोजना रिपोर्टों के प्राप्त हो जाने और उनकी सरकार द्वारा जांच कर लेने के बाद ही लगाया जा सकेगा। विस्तत परियोजना रिपोर्टों के मिलने की तारीख से तीन वर्षों के अन्दर इन परियोजनाओं के पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है ।

Egyptian Cotton for Indian Textile Mills

1823. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Arab Republic has offered to sell to the Indian Textile Mills a good quantity of Egyptian cotton against payment in rupee;

(b) if so, what terms and conditions offered by the U.A.R. have been examined; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It was reported that the U.A.R. Trade Centre in Calcutta had made an offer to the Indian Cotton Mills Federation to supply about 30,000 ment in Indian rupees. The mills are free to import this quantity against the import quotas allocated to them from time to time.

Market Price of Export Commodities

1824. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to abridge the gap between the rising internal market price of export commodities and the market price in international market?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The following are the steps taken to reduce export prices so as to make Indian products competitive in international market:

(a) Products which are subject to excise duty are allowed rebate of excise duty on their export.

(b) Full drawback is allowed of the customs and central excise duties paid on materials used in the manufacture of products which are exported.

(c) In a number of cases concessional railway freight is allowed on the movement of goods to port for export. This concession has also in some cases been extended to the movement of raw materials for production of goods for export.

(d) Import licences allowed under various Export Promotion Schemes permit import of raw materials, components, consumable stores, machinery and equipment for replacement, up to a certain percentage of the value of exports of various products; these imports insulate production for

export from the disadvantage of higher cost of raw materials prevailing in the domestic market on account of import restrictions, etc.

(e) Indigenous iron and steel is made available to exporters at concessional prices. Arrangements have also been evolved for supply of plastic raw materials at concessional prices to exporters of finished plastic goods.

(f) Easy and long-term credit facilities are also made available to exporters.

(g) Grant of other forms of specific assistance in respect of individual commodities is also considered wherever necessary.

(h) Income tax relief is given on exports.

(i) A Cost Reduction Committee has been set up to go into the question of costs of exportable products and make recommendations as to the measures to be adopted for their reduction.

Recovery of Dues from Timber Contractor

1825. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Economic and Defence Co-ordination** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sum of Rupees 33·54 lakhs which was due in 1962 from one timber contractor by way of recovery, or otherwise in respect of 51 contracts between 1951 and 1958, has been recovered;

(b) if not, reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken towards recovery of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No Sir, only a sum of Rs. 20,000 has so far been recovered from the firm.

(b) The firm having disputed our claim, the matter has been referred to arbitration and the proceedings are still pending.

(c) Other Government Departments have been advised to withhold release of mines due to them.

Tea Export to U.S.S.R.

1826. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea exported to U.S.S.R. during 1962-63; and

(b) how it compares with the figure for 1961-62?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Export figures are available only upto February, 1963. During the period April 1962—February 1963, 12·6 m.kg of tea were exported to the USSR against 11·3 m.kg. during the corresponding period of 1961-62.

Air Rifles

1827. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present day requirements of air rifles in the country, State-wise; and

(b) what part of this requirement is met by imports from foreign countries?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) We are not aware as no assessment of requirements of this item has been made by the Government;

(b) The import of this item is banned since October, 1957—March, 1958 period.

Training of Employees of Small Scale Industries

1828. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for free Training

Course for the artisans employed in Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, the details and conditions of eligibility of the same?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Small Industries Organisation through various Small Industries Service Institutes and the Extension Centres, is imparting training in various technical trades and processes like blue print reading, heat treatment, machine shop practice, blacksmithy, carpentary, electroplating etc. for the benefit of artisans engaged in and sponsored by Small scale units. The artisans desirous of receiving such training should be those who are having sufficient background in the trade in which training is desired, so that they assimilate the advanced and intensive training available in the Small Industries Service Institutes. The training is free of cost and in certain cases where artisans are required to undergo full time training i.e., from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. the artisans are also paid stipends. The duration of training courses varies from course to course and trade to trade. A detailed note indicating the training facilities available for the small industrialists in the Central Smal Industries Organisation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-1122/63].

नेपा मिल्स

१८२९. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल न्यूजप्रिन्ट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स के विस्तार कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) इसके कब तक पूरा होने की है ; और

(ग) इससे कितना अधिक उत्पादन हो सकेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) लगभग तीन वर्षों में ।

(ग) वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता जो ३०,००० मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष है, बढ़ कर ६०,००० मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Cement Quota for Madras

1830. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cement quota required by the State Government of Madras for the quarter January-March, 1963;

(b) the quantity allotted; and

(c) the reasons for not giving the quantity required?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) 3,45,267 metric tonnes.

(b) 95,850 metric tonnes.

(c) The reported demand for cement in the country is inflated, but even the effective demand far exceeds the actual production and large requirements for defence works arising from the present national emergency are to be met on a priority basis. The requirements of State Government cannot, therefore, be met in full.

दिल्ली में बिजली के सामान की चोर बाजारी

१८३१. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बजट आने के बाद से बिजली की चीजों

अर्थात् बल्ब वगैरह में खुले आम चोर-बाजारी हो रही है ; और

(ख) इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) हमें अभी तक कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) बिजली के सामान जैसे बल्बों आदि के मूल्यों पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है । फिर भी हाल ही में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं, जिसमें बिजली के बल्ब तथा बिजली का सामान भी शामिल है, की मूल्य सूचियां लगाने के बारे में एक आदेश जारी कर दिया है ।

Industrial Survey of Himachal Pradesh and Kangra-Kulu

1832. { **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any industrial survey of the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh and Kangra-Kulu; and

(b) whether any special programmes have been drawn up for the industrial development of these areas?

The Minister of Intenational Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Export of Petroleum Products

1833. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made for the export of petroleum products manufactured in the Burmah-shell refinery at Trombay which are surplus to India's requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity to be exported; and

(d) the foreign exchange expected to be earned?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Petroleum products, mainly motor spirit in increasing amounts are exported by Burmah-Shell through their Principals/Associates abroad.

(c) and (d). 78,000 tonnes of Motor Spirit valued at Rs. 111 lakhs were exported in 1962. In 1963, the exports may possibly be doubled depending on the exact surplus available after meeting the internal requirements of the country.

Housing Colonies for Handloom Weavers in Andhra Pradesh

1834 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct housing colonies in various weaving centres in Andhra Pradesh for handloom weavers during the next financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A provision of Rs 6,96,206 and Rs. 3,26,000 respectively has been made for the completion of the colonies on hand and those proposed to be undertaken during the current financial year.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

१८३५. श्री कछवाय : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को सरकार ने जब से अपने हाथ में लिया है तब से उस पर कितना वार्षिक खर्च उठाना पड़ता है ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में इसके कुल कितने केन्द्र हैं ; और

(ग) इन केन्द्रों में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Industrial Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh

1836. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh applied for permission for an integrated glass project and a pig iron project;

(b) if so, when the applications were sent to the Central Government; and

(c) the action taken on the applications?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The application for integrated glass project was received in November, 1961, and that for pig iron in June, 1962.

(c) As the total capital outlay envisaged for the two projects for exceeds the total provision made by the State Government for the Industrial Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh in the Third Five Year Plan, the State Government have been approached for details as to how the projects are proposed to be financed. Information about the estimated power requirements, the location of site, project report regarding utilisation of raw materials and estimates of cost and production has been called for in respect of the proposed scheme for manufacture of pig iron. Further action will be taken after the State Government's reply is received.

Tea Auction Centre at Coonoor

1837. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Tea Auction Centre of the country has recently been opened at Coonoor; and

(b) if so, what were the considerations leading to the decision to open this new tea market?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A private firm of auctioneers have started tea auctions at Coonoor. According to them, the primary aim of the auctions is to enable the small growers and the bought leaf factories in the Nilgiris to get better prices for the tea grown/manufactured by them. The higher prices fetched at the first Auction on 23rd March, 1963 was an evidence that the aim can be realized.

Trade Agreement with Hungary

1838. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the implementation of the Trade Agreement of 1960 with Hungary has been made recently; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The implementation of Trade Agreement with Hungary was reviewed in October-November, 1962.

(b) The progress of trade in 1962 and exchange of goods for 1963 were reviewed. As a result of this it is hoped to increase the turn-over of trade substantially in 1963.

Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Conference in London

1839. **Shrimati Vidya Devi:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Conference will take place soon in London;

(b) whether it is a fact that discussion will also take place there regarding the breakdown of the Brussels negotiations for British entry into the European Common Market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Every year, a meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council is held in London to discuss problems of mutual interest to the commonwealth countries. This year, in view of the important conferences on international trade that are scheduled to take place soon the British Government have proposed that the meeting should be held at Trade Ministers' level. In the meetings the question of trading relations with the ECM may also come up for discussions along with other matters.

निर्वाचन याचिकाएं

१८४०. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग के सामान्य निर्देश इस प्रकार के हैं कि ६ महीनों में निर्वाचन याचिकाओं का निर्णय हो जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तृतीय सामान्य निर्वाचन के पश्चात् जो चुनाव याचिकाएं दायर की गयी थीं, उसमें से अब तक कितनी का निर्णय हो चुका है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभूधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग ने प्रत्येक निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरण से विशिष्ट रूप से यह मांग की हुई है कि जैसा कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, १९५१ की धारा ९०(६) द्वारा अपेक्षित है वह किसी निर्वाचन याचिका का परीक्षण ६ मास के अन्दर समाप्त करने का हर तरह से प्रयास करे ।

(ख) तीसरे साधारण निर्वाचनों के पश्चात् जो कुल ३६७ निर्वाचन याचिकाएं दायर की गयी थीं, उनमें से २०६ याचिकाओं का ४ अप्रैल, १९६३ तक निबटारा हो गया था ।

Production of Tin Plates in Kerala

1841. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a plant to produce tin plates in Kerala;

(b) the details of the scheme and where the same is proposed to be located; and

(c) when the plant is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant will have a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum and will be located at Cochin.

(c) The unit is expected to go into production by the end of 1963.

Small Scale Units in Andhra Pradesh

1842. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale units benefited by Industrial Extension Service in Andhra Pradesh during 1961 and 1962;

(b) the total amount of loans granted in 1961-62 to small scale units in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the nature of the small scale units in Andhra Pradesh and scope for their development?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The number of small scale units benefited by Industrial Extension Service in Andhra Pradesh during 1961 and 1962 is as follows:—

	1961	1962
(*i*) No. of units given technical advice	827	1,111
(*ii*) No. of parties given information to start new industries	511	292
iii) No. of visits paid to small units for rendering on the spot advice	1,199	1,084
iv) No. of units given other assistance	1,482	1,734

(b) The total amount of loan sanctioned to the State Government for the development of small scale industries during 1961-62 is Rs. 23.29 lakhs.

(c) There are about 7,600 small scale industrial units in the State, of which about 5,000 are Agro-Industries. In view of the size and population of the State there is ample scope for development of small scale industries particularly in the sphere of manufacture of chemicals, light engineering, ceramics and electrical industries etc.

बस्तर जिले में लोहे का कारखाना

१८४३. **श्री लखमू भवानी :** क्या **इस्पात और भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बस्तर जिले की दन्तेवाडा तहसील में चितालेका ग्राम में लोहे का कारखाना स्थापित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किया जा रहा है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रामण्यम) (क) और (ख). चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक नया इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में मैलाडिला-विशाखापटनम क्षेत्र की शक्यता जानने के लिए अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं । कारखाना स्थापित करने तथा उसके स्थान-निधारंण के बारे में फैसले अध्ययन पूरा होने पर किए जा सकेंगे ।

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FIRING BY NAGA HOSTILES ON A MILITARY SPECIAL TRAIN ON 11-4-63 NEAR NOAJAN STATION

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi; Shri Yashpal Singh.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon—

> Reported firing by Naga hostiles on a military special train on 11-4-63 near Noajan station on N.E.F. Railway.

Mr. Speaker: If a Member does not rise, I can pass to the second. If the Minister does not rise, I have no option.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, according to the information that is available, I would attempt to give relevant information to the House. Normally 62 Down is a day time train over the affected section, the schedule time being departure at 15·18 and arrival at 15.30. On 9th April, 1963, 62 Down was running 3 hours and 5 minutes late and arrived at Rangapahar at 20·25. The military search light special patrolling the section leaving Dhansiri at 7·45 P.M. arrived at Rangapahar at 7·57. Then 62 Down entered the section Lumding-Rangapahar at 20.25. For providing safety in the Lumding Mariani section, provision had been made both for Army personnel as well as Railway Protection force. Firing took place on search light special on 11-4-63 at 02. But, luckily no inquiry took place. I was there at Gauhati yesterday and I have had discussion both with the General Manager as well as with the Chief Minister. This section is a particularly bad section. There are particularly two stretches of it, about 15 miles at one stretch and another 20 miles at another place. There is thick jungle on either side. The hostiles are operating there. They have become recently more active. Steps are being taken with the cooperation of the local authorities to intensify security measures. The morale of the Railway personnel is high. It is hoped that essential communications will be maintained.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is a matter of widespread national concern. This has become clear that there has been perfunctory patrolling, there has been insufficient escort and there has been no intelligence or espionage. This is not only a matter for Railway Administration.

Mr. Speaker: He may put the question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is a matter for the Home Minister and the Prime Minister to tell us what specific steps in the matter of patrolling, escort and intelligence have been taken to see that these things do not recur and the kind of situation we witness day after day is not repeated. So, I woud suggest through you, Sir, that the Prime Minister or the Home Minister may make a statement in respect not only of this particular accident but the situation which surrounds this accident, and also the measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such things?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member chose to address this calling attention-notice to me....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I had addressed it to the Prime Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh:..and if he wants to address it to some other Minister on another matter, he is most welcome to do so. But I have come from there, and we function in close co-operation with each other....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi The hon. Minister might say what steps are being taken.

Shri Swaran Singh As regards the situation there, it is true that I had a fairly detailed discussion both with the Chief Minister as well as with his principal executive officers including the Chief Secretary and the Inspector-General of Police. It is a fact that the Naga hostiles have become active in this part which some months earlier also was an affected part and where the hostiles had created trouble earlier.

So, for the time being, the intention is that night-running, particularly, of the passenger trains will be suspended, and we shall run those trains only during the day-time.

So far as patrolling is concerned, already, this precaution is being taken that there is what is called a search-light special which goes ahead and then behind that the normal train follows, and on the train also there is escort. It is true that such measures should be taken, but as regards security, you can well appreciate that we cannot run trains with half the portion occupied by the Army and the police and only half being occupied for transport purposes. The situation is well in hand, and it was on account of these measures that had been taken that although the firing on 11th April, 1963 was there, yet the guards took care and no one was injured.

So, this notice is something....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Was any Naga hostile injured or killed or taken by you?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, not to my knowledge.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : श्री आओ ने बयान दिया है कि नागा हास्टाइल्ज को बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पाकिस्तान से हथियार मिले है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है कि आईन्दा फायरिंग न हो और इस तरह रेलों को बर्बाद न किया जाये ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : दोनों बातों में कोई सम्बन्ध तो नहीं है। उन को हथियार पाकिस्तान को मिले हों या वे और किसी जगह से ले आए हों, लेकिन यह जाहिर है कि हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए और कर रहे हैं कि वे फायरिंग न करें और अगर करें, तो बचाव किया जाये, जैसा कि यहां किया गया है। पहले दिन भी जो वाकया हुआ तो हमारी तरफ से फायरिंग हुई और उस की वजह से वे भाग गए। दूसरी दफा जब फिर वाकया हुआ, तो खुशकिस्मती से किसी आदमी को कोई चोट या जरब नहीं लगी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it is in the knowledge of either the Railway Minister or the Home Minister or the Prime Minister that the arms used by the Naga rebels when they shot at the railway passengers were modern Pakistani weapons as has been disclosed? May I know whether it is true? May I know whether any arms were ceased and found to be Pakistani arms or arms supplied by Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As a matter of fact, apart from the arms, some of the electric high-tension wire that has been recovered from this place is brand new and it would appear to have been obtained quite recently. About fifty feet have been recovered. Where they got it from I cannot obviously definitely say. We can make our own surmises about it.....

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Shilu Ao has said that in Delhi that these arms were from Pakistan. He was positive and clear about it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is all right; that is Mr. Shilu Ao's statement based on his information and surmise; it may be so. I cannot definitely say so. But it would appear that they have been recently obtained from outside. And the hon. Members can exercise their imagination as to where they could have come from. But this new wire is rather significant.

May I add something about that previous accident in which a derailment took place? I stated the other day that the whole train was ransacked by the Naga hostiles and looted. I was wrong, to some extent. What happened was—so we are told—that in the front part of the train, there was a guard of one plus three, that is,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

with some kind of a leader of the group. There was in the latter half of the train another guard of one plus four. When the explosion took place, the front part was upset. There was also firing at the same time. One of these soliders got shot at and the others were injured by the derailment. It was the front part that was ransacked.

Meanwhile, the second guard came out and fired at these people and prevented them coming to the second half of the train. Later these people, the Naga hostiles, retired.

I had promised to inform the House if I had any further information. Thus far, this is the only information we have received. If anything further comes up, I shall take your permission to place it before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has any action been taken to protect the life and property of passengers by posting the military there? The Railway Protection Force have failed in this respect.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Prime Minister was going to reply to me.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The Speaker has not permitted it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On the 8th of April, our Prime Minister told us here that the situation in the Naga hills is well under control. But subsequent events prove that it is not a fact. In view of this and in view of repeated attacks by Naga hostiles even on our military trains and searchlight trains also, what positive steps have Government taken to put down all these hostile activities by the Naga hostiles in order to ensure security to that strategic area, because it is clearing away our defence preparations and defence line also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I stated on the 8th April was based on the information we received not only directly, but at the time Shri Shilu Ao was here too; he himself told us this. I do not think that that general appreciation of the situation is necessarily affected by unfortunate incidents; may be, may not be.....

Shri Hem Barua: They are on the increase.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. As a matter of fact, these incident that have occurred, to be strictly accurate, occurred not in Nagaland at all; but it is just outside—that area.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the trouble. They have extended the area of their activities.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not putting that forward as an excuse or anything. I am merely stating a fact, that it is just across the border, towards Dimapur. And obviously there has been this recrudescence of such activities. Whether it is due to obtaining fresh weapons, modern weapons or it is an attempt to rouse up their failing morale, various explanations are there. Anyhow, it has to be met and every effort is being made, and will be made, to meet it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the fact that the Rangapahar-Naojan area has become the most vulnerable place for Naga hostile activities, and such of these activities have been reported very often from that area have Government any proposal to divert another railway line connecting Nowgong, Jorhat etc. and avoid this hill terrain?

Shri Swaran Singh: Our effort should be to run the trains on that track and provide adequate security. It is not the correct way of approach to say that if we cannot provide eough of cover and security, we should abandon the track and think of something else. It is a vital section. Steps are being taken to strengthen security measures. What was suggested by my hon. friend opposite, Shri Hem Barua,

on the floor of the House is also receiving very urgent consideration, namely, as to whether there should be clearance of jungle.

Shri Hem Barua: I have been saying it during the last six years.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am only supporting that 'I told you so' story. We are now considering very seriously that there should be considerable clearance. As to the steps thereof, it is a matter of detail.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I did not want the line to be abandoned. I only suggested an alternative route.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): प्रतीत ऐसा होता है कि नागा विद्रोहियों की तमाम कार्रवाइयां जो एक बार पीछे धीमी पड़ चुकी थीं अब फिर दुबारा उठ रही है। अभी नागालैंड के मुख्य मंत्री श्री शीलु आओ ने कांस्टीटयूशन क्लब में भाषण देते हुए यह बताया था कि मुश्किल से दो हजार विद्राही इस प्रकार के है जो नागालैंड में इस प्रकार की गतिविधियां करते है और में प्रधान मंत्री जी को कुछ इस प्रकार के सुझाव देने जा रहा हूं कि ये बन्द हो सकें और अगर गवर्नमैंट की पूरी सहायता उनको मिल गई तो इन दो हजार विद्रोहियों पर हम अधिकार प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। में जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपनी मुलाकात में इस प्रकार के कुछ सुझाव क्या आपको दिये है, यदि हां तो उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए आपकी ओर से क्या आश्वासन उनको दिया गया है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: जी हां, शीलु आओं जी से मेरी मुलाकात दो तीन मर्तबा हुई थी और पूरे तौर से बातचीत हुई। उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव दिए थे। हमें कमोबेश वे सुझाव मंजूर है और उन पर हम अमल करेंगे। लेकिन अमल करने में कुछ वक्त लगता है। इन लोगों को तैयार करना है, नागाओं को खुद। उनको तैयार करने में, कुछ ट्रेनिंग वगैरह देने में कुछ समय लगता है। लेकिन सुझाव मंजूर है हमें।

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

Shri Joachim Alva: (Kanara): My friend Shri Hem Barua got up four times. May I be allowed to put one question?

Mr. Speaker: He got only one question. His name is not there. He knows the procedure.

Shri Joachim Alva: But will you allow me one question?

Shri Hem Baru: Is it not a challenge thrown at you, Sir? My name is there. I am entitled to put a question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Shri Hem Barua gets time every day.

Mr. Speaker: It was a challenge to me, and I met it successfully!

12·17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Cotton Textiles (Control) (Second Amendment) Order

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 539 dated the 30th March, 1963 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1114/63].

Reports of Indian Productivity Team etc.

Shri Manubhai Shah: On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Iron and Steel Industry in U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1115/63].

(ii) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Textile Industry in

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1116/63].

(iii) Administrative Report of the Salt Department for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1117/63].

(iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Jadavpur, Calcutta, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1118/63].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following reports of the Estimates Committee:

(1) Twenty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the undermentioned reports of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Labour and Employment:

(i) Eighty-fourth Report on General Organisation; Chief Labour Commissioner; Chief Inspector of Mines; Chief Adviser, Factories.

(ii) Ninetieth Report on Social Security Schemes and Miscellaneous.

(2) Twenty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the undermentioned reports of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs:

(i) Seventy-sixth Report on the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(ii) Sesventy-eighth Report on the Secretariat (Scientific Research Wing); Grants-in-aid; National Research Development Corporation of India; Technical Institutions.

(iii) Eighty-third Report on the National Laboratories and Miscellaneous.

12·19 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 15th April, 1963, will consist of:—

1 Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants relating to:—

Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination.

Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and

Ministry of Finance.

3. Submission to the vote of the House of the outstanding Demands for Grants at 5 p.m. on **Wednesday the 17th** April, 1963.

4. Consideration and passing of: The Finance Bill, 1963,

The Super Profit Tax Bill, 1963, The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963.

I request you, Sir, that the House may be pleased to sit on Saturday, the 20th April, 1963 also for the timely completion of financial business.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The routine weekly statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has come, but it bristles with several obscurities which have got to be cleared.

May I submit in the first place—will you kindly refer to the bulletins. I do not know whether you have got all the bulletins issued by the Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker: If he refers to one, I may get it. I have not got all the bulletins.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have got all the bulletins with me up to date since the beginning of the session.

In the first bulletin we were treated to a statement, not to be taken as exhaustive, of Government legislative business and other business: 13 Bills pending in Lok Sabha, one Bill passed by Rajya Sabha and 16 new Bills, that is to say, a total of 30 Bills were listed. That was in the first bulletin which we received on the opening day, February 18th. Now, last week I find that certain Bills were listed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for discussion during the rest of the session, and many of the Bills that have figured in the earlier list do not figure in this list.

Apart from legislative business, there is one matter, non-legislative business, that is discussion of the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Tribes Commission. That was also listed for discussion in this session in the first bulletin, as also discussion of the Report of the Commisioner of Scheduled Castes and Schedulded Tribes. A far more serious aspect of the matter is this. The President's Address delivered to the Joint Session of both Houses of Parliament on the 18th February, 1963 refers to the Bills....

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into them. Are there any specific points which he wishes to refer, to any particular business or to any particular legislation?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, the President's Address listed several Bills. May I read the relevant part? The President said:

> "Among the Bills that will be placed before you for your consideration, will be....".

There are eight Bills. Of these eight, the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill has not yet come before the House. The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill has not come before us. The Union Territories Bill and the Bill to provide for the representation for the Union territory of Pondichery, etc.—these two have come. The Factories (Amendment) Bill has not come. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment Bill has not come before us. The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill has not come. The Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill has not come.

May I, Sir, now invite your attention to article 87 of the Constitution which deals with the President's Address to the joint session of Parliament:

> "87. (1) At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the President shall address both Houses of Parliament....

Now, clause (2) of that article reads as follows:

> "Provision shall"—it is shall, nat 'may',—"be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address...."

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Now, Sir, due to perfunctory planning—I do not know what it is due to—or for other reasons, these Bills listed by the President in his Address are not before the House. I am afraid that unless you direct the Treasury Benches to revise their attitude and to place these Bills in this very session before us for consideration and passing, either the Constitution stands in danger of being brought into disrepute, or it is contempt of the President's Address. I would, therefore, request you to direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to arrange the programme in such a way that the Bills mentioned by the Pesident shall come before the House. The Constitution says: "shall" be placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: This raises a wider question. If he has confined himself to the business that has been announced, we could take that into account. I will give a reply to him

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, just now an announcement was made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that on the 17th April at 5 p.m. all the outstanding demands for grants would be put to vote when the time-table was made, certain times were allotted to various Ministries and there was a complaint that many of the important Ministries were given very little time. Take for instance, Finance and Planning. It is a very vital thing but ten hours are given. According to the present schedule, it will come only on the afternoon of the 16th and by the 17th there will be only six hours left but all the demands will be put and guillotined by you. Why were not these things taken into consideration when the time-able was made? Sufficient time is not given to the important Ministries and Members of Parliament are forced to face a situation where the other demands for grants will have to be guillotined. This matter should be taken into consideration.

Shi Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I want one clarification. It was earlier agreed that there will be separate discussions on finance and planning—four hours for planning at the beginning and the Planning Minister to reply and six hours for finance and then the reply by the Finance Minister. There is no mention of it in the announcement made by the Minister. I want to know whether that arrangement will be adhered to.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: With regard to the allotment of time, I think it was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee by them. We had an informal discussion with the leaders of the Groups. After that the whole thing was placed before the House. We have kept a schedule before us. Inspite of that the time on the discussion of some of the demands had been extended at the request of the hon. Members. We are not to be blamed for that. What can we do? We are already behind schedule by three or four hours and therefore if all the demands had to be guillotined on that day, I cannot help it and I do not know what should be said about it. The House approved of it; the House extended the time also. Therefore, I am not to be blamed.

Regarding Shri Kamath's objection, I submit that it is a wider question. I shall look into it. He said whatever measures the President has mentioned must be put through in the same session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government have asked him to say so.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As you yourself have been pleased to say, it is a wider question. Up till now we have not been following a procedure. I agree. I shall look into it. I do not think that you agreed that whatever the President has said, whatever measures he has mentioned, must be taken up during that particular session itself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is in the Constitution. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Therefore, I say that the whole matter should be examined.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): It is not that all of them should be put through in the session. The Constitution says:

> "Proviso shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address...."

So, these rules are made; these rules are adhered to. The business goes to the Business Advisory Committee. Ultimately their decisions are approved by the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a misinterpretation.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So far as the time is concerned, we have considered it twice. First, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had a meeting with the leaders of groups. Then twice it was considered, and it was adopted by the House. Ultimately we extended the time also in certain matters. Then also we agreed. Therefore, that should not be pressed here, because twice it has been decided. So far as the point made by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy is concerned—he said he was assured that there will be four hours for Planning and six hours for Finance—

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Ten hours are there.

Mr. Speaker: Ten hours in all. The point is whether they may be taken up separately.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: Then there was the objection that it would be guillotined at 5 o'clock and so it would not have the same time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The point is, 10 hours for Planning and Finance plus one hours for the Demands under the control of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs plus six hours for the Demands under the Control of the Minister of Economic and Defence Coodination plus five hours for the other Ministries adds up to something which we cannot finish by the time given by the Minister. So, 10 hours for Shri Dwivedy would just be out of the picture.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Is there any way out? I do not know what is to be done.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the decisions of the House are concerned, certainly the House has agreed that we should stick to them. So far as this particular question is concerned, we will look into it, and we might consult some or all of the Members of the Business Advisory Committee, counting the hours that we have and how we can adjust it and what the actual position is, and how we can just do with that. But that limit is fixed: that we have to finish the whole thing within that time. We shall see what we can do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Let us have some idea about—

Mr. Speaker: He need not have any more idea now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How many extra days we are likely to sit? Has he got any idea? How long is the session going to last? Has he got any idea?

Mr. Speaker: We find that some legislation is being dropped. I think the Minister's idea is to conclude the session by about the time that is given.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes; according to the schedule, I think if the House is extended, it may be by one day. I request the House to sit on

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

the 4th of May also. I would like to inform my hon. friend Shri Kamath that the Dhebar Commission's report is going to be discussed on the 3rd of next month.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The House has clearly expressed itself in respect of sitting after the usual hour of 5 o'clock and sitting on Saturdays. I think that feeling was expessed by all sections of the House and it should be respected and adhered to, so that the proposal for sitting on Saturdays should not even be entertained.

Mr. Speaker: Sitting on Saturdays had actually been discussed earlier than that. In the Business Advisory Committee we had thought of it though it was not put before the House. We had thought that we shall have to sit now that we are behind time. Probably this is also in my mind—what Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has said—that we are behind time only by three or four hours, and if we have six hours on Saturday, perhaps that time may be made up. I request hon. Members that for this time at least, they may agree. So far as sitting on Saturdays is concerned, it is the decision of the House not to sit beyond 5 o'clock. We shall stick to that because that is the decision of the House. I cannot have any objection.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Sitting on Saturdays is not going to help so far as the Demands for Grants are concerned, because today also, which is a Saturday, we are meeting, and the Finance Bill will also come on Saturday.

Mr. Speaker: For the Finance Bill, we might find some time. If we can sit for some more time for the Finance Bill, we can utilise that Saturday. The Finance Bill might have some more time. That is the only question. I do not think there any other question. So far as the question raised by Mr. Kamath is concerned....

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The discussion on planning may be scheduled after the Finance Ministry's demands have been passed, because there is no demand to be connected with planning.

Mr. Speaker: We can consider that also.

So far as the question raised by Mr. Kamath is concerned, that there was mention of certain Bills in the President's Address, if he only wants to comment that there has not been good planning, probably I might not have any objection. That article means that whatever has been said there is only the intention of the programme of the Government to put up these Bills on the agenda and to have them here before Parliament. But if it finds that it is not possible, then the time is not to be allotted to those Bills. The time has to be allotted only to those that will be taken up. It is not necessary that time must be allotted to every Bill that has been mentioned in that Address and every one of those Bills must be brought before the House, discussed and passed or any decision taken. That does not follow from the article that he has read. But, as I have said, if he means to say that there ought to be better planning, probably I might not have any objection and I might support him in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir I am grateful to you for your luminous observation that the Government has been guilty of perfunctory planning....

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My interruption may, according to you, not be quite correct, but that is my interpretation. Clause (2) of article 87 is mandatory and peremptory; it says:

> "Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House.." etc.

If its meaning is as you say it should be, then the word "may" could have been used. But the wording is "Provision shall be made...." It says:

> "Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address."

I do not wish to say anything about the Business Advisory Committee and ever so many committees and their recommendations. But the article is unambiguous. In the clause, there is no room for any doubt on this point. he Government, having advised the President or having put the words in his mouth, so to say, that thest Bills will come up for consideration, should give an explanation to the House. The least the Government should do is to give such an explanation. That it is vague perfunctory planning would not suffice all for the House. It must really say why, after having put the words in the President's mouth relating to the consideration of those 8 Bills—out of those 8 Bills, 5 have not been introduced at all—they have not been able to bring those Bills before the House. The Government owes an explanation to this House, because only less than two months ago, they advised the President that those Bills would be considered by the House. Therefore, I would request you in all earnestness to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to explain as to why they have been remise in this matfer and they could not plan the business according to the President's Address.

Mr. Speaker: Firstly, I do not agree with the interpretation put by the hon. Member. Secondly, the Address of the President contains what the programme of the Government is going to be for the whole year. The Address comes after each year and not after every session. Therefore, because in this session they have not brought that legislation, it does not mean that they will not bring it up afterwards. Therefore, that has no force.

I think the House now agrees to sit on Saturday as has been suggested, because that will give us more time for the Finance Bill.

12:33 hrs.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES BILL*

Mr. Speaker: Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी यह सवाल नहीं उठ सकता जब तक कि कोई चीज हाउस के सामने न हो।

श्री बागड़ी : यह विधेयक जो श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप जरा बैठ जाएं, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : हमारी प्रार्थना तो सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी सुन लीजिए जरा बैठ जाइए। मुझे कह लेने दीजिए।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : मैं एक इनफारमेशन देना चाहता हूं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि जब तक कोई चीज हाउस के सामने न हो उस वक्त तक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता। मैं ने अभी श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का नाम लिया है, तो इस नाम पर तो व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं उठ सकता। अभी कोई चीज हाउस के सामने नहीं आई है। जब वह कोई चीज सामने रखें और आप को उस पर कोई ऐतराज हो तो दूसरा सवाल है। जब वह

*Introduced with the previous sanction of the President.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

कोई चीज पेश करेंगे तो मैं आपको इजाजत दूंगा कि आप व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा सकें।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : करीब दो ढाई हजार आदमी बाहर खड़े हैं। बिल को लाने से पहले आप मंत्री महोदय को उनकी राय जानने के लिए भेजें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानते है कि उन्होंने मुझे जो काम इस हाउस के अन्दर होता है उसको रेग्युलेट करने का अधिकार दिया है। इसके बाहर का अधिकार मुझे नहीं दिया है।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपसे मैं ने कहा कि जब तक कोई सवाल हाउस के सामने न हो, उस वक्त तक यह सवाल नहीं उठ सकता। कोई चीज सामने आने दीजिए, मैं आपको वक्त दूंगा कि आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा सकें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हमने जो कागजों में पढ़ा है उसी के आधार पर श्री लाल बहादुर जी यह विधेयक लाने जा रहे हैं। उनके कहने को सुनने की क्या बात है। जब तक संविधान में संशोधन न किया जाए आप इस विधेयक को नहीं ला सकते। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसको लाने से पहले विधान में संशोधन लाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बड़ी मुश्किल है। में स्वामी जी को कैसे बार बार एक ही बात कहता रहूं। अभी कोई चीज हाउस के सामने नहीं है, वह किस चीज के बारे में कह रहे हैं। एजेंडा में चाहे कुछ भी लिखा हो, लेकिन जब तक कोई चीज हाउस के सामने नहीं आती तब तक उसके बारे में सवाल नहीं उठाया जा सकता। इसी लिए मैं कहता हूं कि अभी कोई व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं उठ सकता। अभी कोई सवाल हाउस के सामने नहीं है, पर मेम्बर साहिबान बार बार उठते हैं और काम में रुकावट डालते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि भाषा का विधेयक वह हाउस में आपकी इजाजत से इंट्रोडयूस करने जा रहे हैं।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर। आप मेरी तरफ मुखातिब हों।

श्री बागड़ी : जनता के सामने तो बोलने की हिम्मत नहीं, यहां आवाजें मारते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करूं कि जो यह भाषा का विधेयक इंट्रोडयूस किया जा रहा है यह संविधान की खिलाफत हो रही है। इसलिए मैं ने आपके सामने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रखा है कि यह इंट्रोडयूस नहीं किया जा सकता, इसको हाउस के सामने रखा ही नहीं जा सकता। १५ वर्ष तक भाषा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं। आपने व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा दिया और मैं ने सुन लिया। आप कहते हैं कि उनको इंट्रोडयूस करने का हक हासिल नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि उनको यह कहने का हक है कि— "मैं इस विधेयक को इंट्रोडयूस करने की इजाजत चाहता हूं"—। इस पर व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं उठता। वह हाउस से इस बात की इजाजत मांगते है कि उनको यह बिल इंट्रोडयूस करने की इजाजत दी जाए। अब यह हाउस की मर्जी है कि उनको इजाजत दे या न दे। उनको इजाजत मिलने के बाद यह व्यवस्था का सवाल उठ सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक है यह संविधान के खिलाफ है।

मैं ने संविधान की वफादारी की शपथ ली है। मैं यहां मौजूद हूं। मेरी मौजूदगी में यह पेश नहीं हो सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मेम्बर साहब से कई बार कह चुका हूं कि वह बैठ जाएं। व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं उठता। लेकिन वह रुकावट डाल रहे हैं और कार्रवाई नहीं चलने देते। मेरे तीन बार कहने के बावजूद भी वह नहीं बैठते।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको इस वक्त व्यवस्था का सवाल पेश करने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। जब वह पेश करेंगे तब सवाल उठेगा।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधान के खिलाफ है। हमने विधान की वफादारी की शपथ ली है। यहां संविधान की खिलाफ-वर्जी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं मेम्बर साहब को नामजद करता हूं क्योंकि श्रीमान बागड़ी जी बिल्कुल इरादतन काम नहीं चलने देते और बाधा डाल रहे हैं। अब उनको बन्द करना चाहिए।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह करोड़ों इन्सानों की भाषा का सवाल है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर आप इसको बन्द करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो आप हाउस से बाहर चले जाइए।

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो मेरे साथ बड़ी ज्यादती होगी। अगर इस तरीके से इस पार्लियामेंट में.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अब कहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी मेरे मना करने और रोकने के बावजूद बैठ नहीं रहे हैं और बोलते चले जा रहे हैं और इस तरह से वे जान बूझ कर (परसिस्टेंटली) लगातार मुसलसल कार्यवाही में बाधा डाल रहे हैं और मैं ने उन का नाम भी ले लिया है लेकिन अगर अब भी वे नहीं रुकते हैं तो मुझे मजबूर होकर कुछ और ज्यादा ऐक्शन लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री बागड़ी : अब मैं निवेदन करूंगा....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त आप निवेदन नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : निवेदन करने का तो हर एक वक्त अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर वक्त अधिकार नहीं है। मैं आपको बन्द करने के लिए कह रहा हूं।

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर के सामने निवेदन करने का तो हर वक्त अधिकार है और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का काला विधेयक लाना देश के भविष्य के लिए हितकर नहीं होगा और देश का भविष्य इससे खत्म होगा..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बावजूद मेरे उनका नाम लेने पर भी बाधा डालते चले आ रहे हैं और इस हाउस का काम नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं। वह बोलने का इसरार और जिद किये जा रहे हैं ऐसी हालत में मेरे लिए और कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता कि मैं उन को बाहर निकालने के लिए हाउस के सामने एक मोशन रक्खूं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको पूरा अधिकार है और हाउस की मरजी है कि जो भी मोशन चाहे वह पास करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह अब भी हाउस से बाहर जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं?

श्री बागड़ी : जी नहीं।

Shri S. Kandappan: What is taking place in this House? We are not able to follow anything.

श्री बागड़ी अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस तरह का विधेयक लाकर पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू संविधान की मर्यादा का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं जिसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि १५ साल के बाद अर्थात् सन् १९६५ से इस देश का सारा कामकाज हिन्दी में चलेगा....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या हाउस यह बर्दाश्त करेगा कि कोई काम न चले और माननीय सदस्य द्वारा इस तरह लगातार रुकावट डाली जाती रहे ?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इतनी दफे उनको बैठ जाने और बोलना बन्द करने के लिये कहा लेकिन मेरे बावजूद इतना कहने के और सब से काम लेने पर भी यह मेम्बर साहब रुकने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो इसके लिये कोई न कोई मोशन मंजूर करना पड़ेगा । मैंने उनको चेतावनी भी दी मगर वह उसको अभी तक मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । मैंने उनसे कहा कि वे बाहर चले जायें (**इंटरप्शंस**)

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the hon. Member, Shri Bagri be suspended from the service of the House for seven days."

Shri Ansar Harvani: (Bisauli): I second it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the hon. Member, Shri Bagri be suspended from the service of the House for seven days."

Those in favour of the motion may say "Aye".

Several hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against the motion may say "No".

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before you ask the Marshal to remove him, I think he should be allowed to withdraw. He is willing to retire himself (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him so many times to resume his seat. But he did not do so. Now, those hon. Members who are against this motion may stand up in their seats.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am against "seven days".

Mr. Speaker: I find seventeen hon. Members are against it.

The motion was adopted.

श्री बागड़ी : पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और यह सरकार बापू का दम भरती है लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिये ..(**इंटरप्शंस**) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुल १७ आदमी इस मोशन के खिलाफ हैं, बाकी साहब सब इस हक में खड़े हैं । इसलिये यह मोशन ऐडाप्ट होता है और मैम्बर साहब को हाउस के इस फैसले के मुताबिक कहा जाता है कि उनको हाउस से सात दिन के लिये मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया है और वे बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अपने राष्ट्रपिता बापू जी ने अंग्रेजी के काल में भी हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने की बात कही थी और अंग्रेजों के जमाने में हिन्दी के लिये आंदोलन चलाया था । आज उन्हीं के उत्तराधिकारी इस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं । हिन्दी की बात कहने के लिये अगर मुझे सजा दी जाती है तो मैं उसे भोगूंगा लेकिन यह अन्याय .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । अब मैं मार्शल से कहता हूं कि वे इन माननीय सदस्य को बाहर निकाल दें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मुझे बाहर निकालना है तो श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को मेरे पास भेजिये कि वह मुझे निकालें ।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हाउस में सरासर अन्याय हो रहा है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । अगर अकेले मार्शल इस काम को नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो वाच एड वार्ड के लोग उनकी उस में मदद करें और माननीय सदस्य को आराम से हाउस के बाहर ले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : इसके लिये श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को भेजिये । बेचारे मार्शल और वाच एड वार्ड के लोगों को क्यों तकलीफ दे रहे हैं ?

12.46 hrs.

(The Marshal with the help of the Watch and Ward Staff removed Shri Bagri from the House.)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह अन्याय हो रहा है । ऐसा अन्याय नहीं हो सकेगा । हाउस में जो चाहें कर सकते हैं बाहर ऐसी बात नहीं हो सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप मेरी बात सुनने को तैयार ही नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब कुछ सुन चुका और बहुत सब्र किया है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी प्रार्थना सुनने को तैयार ही नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब सुन चुका । अब स्वामी जी बैठ जायें । इस तरह से कार्यवाही में रुकावट डालना मुनासिब नहीं है । जब वह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया जायेगा तो उस वक्त मैं आपका उस पर ऐतराज सुन लूंगा ।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : यह सरासर अन्याय हो रहा है । इस तरह का काला विधेयक लाकर संविधान का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है और जो भी इस अन्याय के खिलाफ बोलना चाहता है तो उसको हाउस से बाहर निकाला जाता है । मैं इस अत्याचार और अन्याय के विरोध स्वरूप सदन का त्याग करता हूं ।

12.47 hrs.

(Shri B. N. Mandal left the House).

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the languages which may be used for the official purposes of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for Central and State Acts and for certain purposes in High Courts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to oppose it.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the languages which may be used for the official purposes of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for Central and State Acts and for certain purposes in High Courts."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इसको एप्रूव करते हैं या अपोज करते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, औन ए प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर । जिस विधेयक को गृह मंत्री श्री शास्त्री ने पेश किया है उसके स्टेटमेंट औफ औबजैक्ट्स एड रीजंस में लिखा हुआ है और प्रधान मंत्री के ४ सितम्बर, १९५९ के भाषण का हवाला दिया गया है उसी आधार पर इस विधेयक द्वारा यह व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि सन् १९६५ के बाद अंग्रेजी को हिन्दी की एक ऐडीशनल लैंग्वेज के रूप में रक्खा जायेगा ।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

लेकिन जिस चतुराई के साथ इस बिल को ड्राफ्ट किया गया है उससे प्रतीत होता है कि १९६५ के बाद अंग्रेजी ही इस देश की मुख्य भाषा रहे गी और हिन्दी सह भाषा का रूप भी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेगी ।

दूसरी एक सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि संविधान में हिन्दी के लिये १५ वर्ष की अवधि निर्धारित की गयी थी । लेकिन अब तो हमेशा के लिये आप हिन्दी को देश से निकाल रहे हैं और अंग्रेजी को अनिश्चित अवधि के लिये इस देश में रख रहे हैं । तीसरी बड़ी बात यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री दोनों ने ही इस सदन में खड़े होकर यह शब्द कहे थे कि देश की सीमाओं पर जो आक्रमण हुआ उससे देश में इस समय कोई इस प्रकार की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये जिससे कि देश की किसी प्रकार से एकता टूटे । उसी के लिये सरकार ने डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स लागू किये कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति इस प्रकार का कार्य करेगा तो उस पर यह रूल्स लागू किये जायेंगे लेकिन अगर सरकार ही अपनी ओर से इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनाये जिसकी वजह से देश की जनता को उसका विरोध करना पड़े तो क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी जनता पर होगी या इस देश के गृह मंत्री पर होगी जो इस तरह का विधेयक इस समय उपस्थित कर रहे हैं जिससे देश को या जनता को उसका विरोध करने के लिये उठना पड़े ? बड़े दुःख की बात तो यह है कि यह विधेयक ऐसे समय लाया गया .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर रखने की इजाजत दी थी मगर वह तो तमाम बातों पर चले गये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दे रहा हूं वह तो जब चर्चा चलेगी तब मैं बोलूंगा लेकिन मैं तो कह रहा था कि यह कितने दुःख की बात है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह विधेयक यहां पर चलेगा तो उस वक्त उसके क्लाजेज वगैरह के बारे में आप विस्तारपूर्वक बोल सकते हैं । इस वक्त उन पर नहीं जा सकते ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा था कि जब मोशन मूव किया जायेगा तब इस पर अपनी आपत्ति आदि उठा सकेंगे लेकिन अब उस पर बोलने ही नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब हिन्दी को सदा के लिये देश से निकालने के लिये यह काला विधेयक संसद में प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है तो वह एक ऐसे पवित्र दिन प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है जिस दिन कि वैशाखी का पवित्र त्यौहार पड़ता है । सब से बड़े दुख की बात तो यह है कि वह एक ऐसे पवित्र दिन प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है, जो कि एक पवित्र त्यौहार वैशाखी का दिन है । जानबूझ कर आज का दिन उस के लिये निश्चित किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यदि सरकार देश की एकता को सुरक्षित रखना चाहती है, तो इसे वापिस ले ..... (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं जानता कि मैं इस पर क्या रूलिंग दूं—इस पर दूं कि इस बिल को इस दिन क्यों पेश किया गया, या इस पर दूं कि इकरार क्या थे, वगैरह ? यह प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर किस बात का हुआ ? माननीय सदस्य अपनी तकरीर करना चाहते थे । अगर मैं बन्द करता हूं, तो उसका गलत तर्जुमा लगा कर कहा जाता है कि हम को बोलने नहीं दिया जाता है । क्या यह कोई प्वायंट आफ आर्डर है, जो इतने पुराने पार्लियामेंटेरियन होते हुये भी शास्त्री जी पेश कर रहे हैं (*Interruptions*)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी बिल के कारण बताते हुये यह कहा गया

है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि अंग्रेजी सह-भाषा रहेगी, किन्तु इस विधेयक में उस को मुख्य भाषा बनाया जा रहा है। इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्वायंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह इस बात पर एतराज करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, वह इस पर एतराज करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह प्वायंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

स्वामी जी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस सदन में कांग्रेसी बहुत हैं। इस समय देश की स्थिति को देखते हुये वे इस को एक वर्ष पीछे भी ला सकते हैं। इसके कारण देश में बड़ा भारी संकट उपस्थित हो सकता है। किसी और दृष्टि से नहीं, इसी दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूं कि यह विधेयक इस समय नहीं आना चाहिये। यदि यह विधेयक इस समय लाया गया, तो देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं होगा। सरकार इस विपत्तिकाल से लाभ उठाना चाहती है। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यह सरकार अंग्रेज सरकार है, इस की भाषा अंग्रेजी है और त्यौहार अंग्रेजी हैं। कल की छुट्टी थी। कल गुड फ्राइडे था। वह हिन्दुस्तान के मिनिस्टरों का, और आप का भी, क्या लगता था? कल की छुट्टी रखी गई, किन्तु आज, जबकि भारतवर्ष का एक प्रसिद्ध त्यौहार है, छुट्टी नहीं रखी गई। जब तक मैं इस सदन में हूं, मैं बिल्कुल यह कार्यवाही नहीं चलने दूंगा, आप मेरा जो कुछ चाहें कर सकते हैं। आप मेरा जो चाहें कर लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठेंगे?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं नहीं बैठूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय बैठेंगे भी नहीं और कार्यवाही भी नहीं चलने देंगे?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप इस बिल को वापस करा दीजिये और सरकार फिर इस को ले आये, तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। जब देश संकट से निकल जाये, तो फिर सरकार इस को ले आये। सरकार के पक्ष में तो बहुत से सदस्य हैं। हम तो इसको किसी हालत में नहीं रोक सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप बैठेंगे नहीं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं देश और भाषा की भलाई के लिये नहीं बैठूंगा, आप जो चाहें सो कर लें। अब मैं नहीं बैठूंगा। मेरा जो चाहे सो किया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो सुना था, हितोपदेश में पढ़ा था, "नमन्ति फलेन वृक्षाः, नमन्ति गुणेन जनाः"। आप ने इस समय जो तरीका अख्तयार किया है, वह उस के अनुकूल नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम ने वही तरीका अख्तयार किया है, जो कि यह सरकार बनाने से पहले कांग्रेस के लोग अख्तयार करते थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं इस हाउस के सामने रखता हूं कि एक मेम्बर यह कहते हैं कि वह हाउस की कार्यवाही बिल्कुल नहीं चलने देंगे। मैं अपोजीशन मेम्बर्ज के सामने भी यह बात रखता हूं कि क्या किसी डेमोक्रेसी में हाउस में कभी काम चल सकता है, अगर एक मेम्बर खड़ा हो कर यह कहे कि मैं कार्यवाही को कभी भी नहीं चलने दूंगा और वह खड़ा हो कर हाउस को रेन्सम

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

में रखे और इस के साथ ही वह हाउस और स्पीकर को चलेंज करे....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कार्यवाही चलने को मना नहीं करता हूं। कार्यवाही चले। देश की भलाई के लिये आप इस बिल को वापस कराइये। मैं आप की सारी आज्ञाओं को मानता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय .... वह हाउस को और स्पीकर को भी चलेंज करता रहे कि जो मेरा करना है कर लो।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप अपने डंडे का प्रयोग कर लें। हमारा बनता भी क्या है? आप जो करना चाहें कर लें। आप मेरी प्रार्थना नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, सब मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। मैं देश की भलाई के लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल नहीं आना चाहिये। इस से देश का कोई अच्छा नहीं होने वाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने अब अपनी बात कह ली और मैंने आप को इतना वक्त दे दिया। क्या अब आप बठ जायेंगे?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बिल्कुल नहीं बैठूंगा। अगर यह विधेयक आयेगा, तो मैं नहीं बैठूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कार्यवाही भी नहीं चलने देंगे?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं नहीं बैठूंगा। आप मुझे फांसी पर भी लटका दें, तो भी मैं नहीं बैठूंगा। मैं इसको नहीं सुनना चाहता हूं। मैं नहीं बैठूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन अब मैं स्वामी जी का नाम ले कर, श्री रामेश्वरानन्द का नाम लेकर, जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, उन को पुकारता हूं कि आप इस हाउस की कार्यवाही में जान-बूझ कर बाधा डाल रहे हैं और ऐलान कर रहे हैं कि मैं बिल्कुल कोई कार्यवाही नहीं चलने दूंगा और न बैठूंगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं अन्याय के बिल्कुल विपरीत लड़ूंगा और जरूर लड़ता रहूंगा, चाहे मुझे फांसी पर लटका दिया जाये। मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल नहीं मानता हूं। मैं अधर्म को सहन नहीं कर सकता। आप जो चाहें, सो कर लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप बाहर चले जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। इस तरह से मैं जाने वाला नहीं हूं।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the hon. Member, Shri Rameshwaranand be suspended from the service of the House till the end of this session."

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस बिल को वापस ले लिया जाय। वैसे मैं नहीं जाऊंगा।

(*Interruptions*).

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : इस पर जनता की राय लेनी चाहिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सरकार इस पर जनता की, बाहर की दुनिया की राय ले। सरकार केवल सदन के बल पर यह करती है, इस लिए मैं नहीं सुनता हूं।

श्री कछवाय : इस को तुरन्त वापस ले लेना चाहिये।

श्री बजराज सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया था कि बाहर जनता आई हुई है (*Interruptions*). और वे लोग डिमांडस्ट्रेशन कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय उन की भी राय ले कर देख लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को जवाब दिया था कि बाहर जो कुछ हो रहा है हो, वह मेरे अख्त्यार में नहीं है ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : परन्तु मंत्री महोदय के अख्त्यार में तो है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । मंत्री महोदय का जो फर्ज है, वह मंत्री महोदय निभायेंगे । मुझे यहां अपना फर्ज निभाने दीजिये । यहां पर एक तरफ से मोशन आई है । माननीय सदस्य, श्री शुक्ला, ने क्या कहा है ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the hon. Member, Shri Rameshwaranand be suspended from the service of the House till the end of this session."

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Sir, I second it.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भाषा में बोलिये । इंगलिश में राय मांग कर देखें (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां यह तहरीक आई है कि स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द, जो इस सदन के मेम्बर है और जिन को मैंने नेम भी किया है, जिन का नाम भी मैंने लिया है, इस हाउस की कार्यवाही को बिल्कुल चलने नहीं देते . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं अन्याय को नहीं चलने दूंगा । न्याय चले, मैं हाथ जोड़े खड़ा हूं । मैं किसी को गाली नहीं देता हूं, बुरा नहीं कहता हूं । अन्याय के खिलाफ मैं बोलता रहूंगा और जरूर बोलता रहूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब हाउस के सामने यह तहरीक है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री रामेश्वरानन्द, को इस सेशन के बाकी हिस्से के लिये इस हाउस की सर्विस से, सेवा से, मुअत्तिल किया जाये ।

जो साहब इस के हक में हैं, वे "हां" कहेंगे ।

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो इस के बरखिलाफ हैं, वे 'नहीं' कहेंगे ।

Some Hon. Members: No.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मेम्बर साहबान 'नहीं' कहते हैं, वे अपनी सीटों पर खड़े हो जायें । . . . . मैं देखता हूं कि सोलह मेम्बरान खड़े हुए हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, are there two kinds of punishments? (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मोशन हाउस के सामने है । श्री बनर्जी जानते हैं कि जो मोशन आई है, मैं उस को रखूं या क्या करूं । क्या मैं उस को अपने आप बदल सकता हूं ?

सोलह मेम्बरान इस के खिलाफ हैं । जो मेम्बरान इस के हक में हैं, वे जरा खड़े हो जायें ।

(Several Hon. Members stood in their seats).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोलह मेम्बर इस के बरखिलाफ है और बाकी इस के हक में है । इतनी मेजारिटी से यह मोशन मंजूर हो गई ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I move an amendment. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द । यहां तो वे खड़े हो सकते हैं । जरा वे द्वार के बाहर खड़े हो कर दिखायें । बाहर इस पर राय मांग कर दिखायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द से कहता हूं कि इस हाउस के फैसले के अनुसार वह बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे फांसी पर लटका दिया जाये, लेकिन मैं जाऊंगा नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं मार्शल से कहूंगा कि वह जा कर उन को बाहर निकाल दे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मार्शल आए, कोई आए । आप के हाथ में डंडा है । मैं ऐसे नहीं जाऊंगा ।

मार्शल साहब, क्या मैं अन्याय कर रहा हूं ? ऐसे मैं नहीं जा सकता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाच एंड वार्ड के पांच सात आदमी आ जायें और आराम से—कोई चोट न आये—उन को उठा कर बाहर निकाल दें ।

श्री कछवाय : ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है ।

13 hrs.

(The Marshal with the help of the Watch and Ward Staff removed Shri Rameshwaranand from the House.)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह क्या स्थिति हो रही है? देश के साथ यह अन्याय हो रहा है । *(Interruptions)*.

श्री कछवाय : यह नहीं हो सकता है । हमको मार डालो । हम को गोली से मार दो प्रधान मंत्री बैठे हैं और सुन रहे हैं । *(Interruptions)*. जो एकता देश में कायम हुई है, उसको ही आप अब खत्म कर रहे हैं *(Interruption)*. इसको हम नहीं चाहते हैं, हम इसके विरुद्ध हैं ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : इसके विरोध-स्वरूप हम सब लोग वाकआउट करते हैं ।

श्री कछवाय : आप जो चाहें, कर लें । आप हमारा गला काट दो *(Interruption)*. जनता के सामने आप जायें और देखें कि वह क्या कहती है । बाहर जा कर देखिए, तब आपको पता चलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तीन आनरेबल मेम्बर हैं, जो बाधा डाल रहे हैं .....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: बाधा नहीं डाल रहे हैं, अपनी बात कह रहे हैं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कोई कार्रवाई चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं । आप बैठ जायें और बाहर जाना चाहते हैं तो बाहर चले जायें *(Interruptions)*.

13:01 hrs.

(Sarvashri Brij Raj Singh, Kachhavaiya, Prakash Vir Shastri, and some other hon. Members then left the House).

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Minister to make a brief statement and then I will ask the Member to make a brief statement.

एक एतराज है जो श्री बनर्जी ने उठाया है इसकी इंट्रोडक्शन पर । पहले मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह इसके मुतालिक स्टेटमेंट दें ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या आब्जेक्शन है, यह भी तो उनको पता चले ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो रूल है, उसको वह पढ़ लें ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : माफ कीजिये, मैंने देखा नहीं ।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): May I submit, in view of the fact that the conduct of the last Member was abnormal, tending to break down our parliamentary institutions, I move that he be suspended till the end of this year. I now formally move:

> "That Shri Kachhavaiya be suspended from the service of the House till the end of this year."

Unless we put down this firmly, parliamentary institutions are in grave danger.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order, Sir, I do not think it is for us now just in the name of an amendment—the motion has already been passed; whether it will be pertinent..

Mr. Speaker: He is not moving an amendment. He is asking about the conduct of another third Member: not about that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मेरा भी एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है इसके मुताल्लिक ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कवायद हैं उनको आप देख लें । इंट्रोडक्शन पर एक मेम्बर साहब को एतराज करने की मैं इजाजत दे सकता हूं । एक मेम्बर सिर्फ बोलेगा, आम बहस नहीं होगी । बनर्जी साहब ने मुझे नोटिस दिया है और लिखा है कि वह इस पर एतराज करना चाहते हैं । उनको बाकायदा इसकी इंट्रोडक्शन पर एतराज है । या तो अपोजीशन वाले जो इसकी मुखालिफत करना चाहते हैं, आपस में फैसला कर लें कि एक मैम्बर कौन सा उनकी तरफ से वह एतराज करेगा और अगर वे आपस में न कर सकें तो मेरा फर्ज है कि मैं .....

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह बहुत अहम मसला है । ४४ करोड़ इंसानों से यह ताल्लुक रखता है । मेरे जैसा आदमी जो हर वक्त यहां बैठता है, एक एक मिनट बैठता है, उसे मौका मिलना चाहिये कि प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर को रेज कर सके.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कवायद के मुताबिक ही हम को चलना होगा । आप देख कर मुझे कोई कवायद बता सकें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होगा ।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): The hon. Member has moved a motion.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, the behaviour of the Member was very objectionable, reprehensible and these scenes that have have happened are really regrettable. If that is the sense of the House, I would certainly....

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri Kachhavaiya be suspended from the service of the House....

Shri Joachim Alva: Till the end of the year.

Some Hon. Members: Till the end of the session.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should realise that it is better that the longest suspension that we can make should be till the end of the session and not till the end of the year.

Shri Joachim Alva: Accepted.

Mr. Speaker: That question is:

"That Shri Kachhavaiya be suspended from the service of the House....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has already withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee would realise....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know his conduct is bad. I condemn it. I do not support his behaviour at all.

Mr. Speaker:....if that should be behaviour, whether we can conduct any busines at all if this attitude is taken up here in this House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is an afterthought. He should have taken it up....

Mr. Speaker: He did not allow anybody to say anything.

The question is:

"That Shri Kachhavaiya be suspended from the service of the House till the end of this session."

Those who are in favour will say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: 'Ayes'.

Mr. Speaker. Those against may say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may kindly stand in their places.

"नो" के हक में चार आनरेबल मैम्बर खड़े हुए है ।

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): He may be suspended for a week.

The motion was adopted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि यह मोशन पास हो गई है, इस वास्ते आनरेबल मैम्बर कछवाय को भी इस सदन की सेवा से इस सैशन के आखिर तक मुअत्तिल कर दिया जाता है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think I have to answer the objections raised by hon. Members till now. About the Bill itself, I can only say that in accordance with article 344 of the Constitution, a Commission was appointed by the President. The Commission considered the matter and submitted its report.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह इंट्रोडयूस कर चुके है । बाकी की जो कार्रवाई है, वह आज की प्रोसीडिंग्स में नहीं है । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को इसकी इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : में अर्ज करूंगा कि आपके पास जो साथी बैठे हैं, उनमें से किसी से पूछ लीजिये, वे क्या कहते हैं । में कोशिश कर रहा हूं रूल्ज के मुताबि चलने की । अगर ऐसा न हो तो आप ब्वाइंट आउट कर सकते है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In accordance with that article of the Constitution, a Commission was appointed.

श्री शिव नारायण (बंसी) : शोर बहुत हो रहा है । कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है ।

Mr. Speaker:

बहुत सी और आवाजें आ रही हैं ।

There ought to be silence now after this excitement. Let us hear the statement.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: A Commission was appointed in June 1955 and its report was received on 31st July, 1956. After that, again, in accordance with the same provision of the Constitution, a Parliamentary Committee was set up. It was set up in the year 1957 and its report was submitted in February, 1959. The report was discussed in this House in the month of September, 1959 and the Presidential Orders were issued on the 27th of April, 1960. When this matter was being discussed in Parliament, as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, the Prime Minister intervened in the debate and made certain suggestions. The then Home Minister said that action will be taken in accordance with the suggestion made by the Prime Minister. It is in this background that this Bill is being placed before the House. I do not want to go into the other constitutional objections, etc., because the rules do not permit that.

This is the purport. To say that we will be breaking the unity of the country, etc., is not correct. I think it is entirely otherwise. Our main purpose in bringing this Bill is to bring about unity in the country. There should be no section of people in our country who should have any misunderstanding in their mind about the language question as to what is our official language. It would be wrong to say that in this Bill we have given the go by to Hindi. It is absolutely wrong. In fact, for the first time, through this Bill we are giving Hindi a higher place than English. The wording used in the Bill is:

> "Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used, in addition to Hindi."

That is, "continue to be used". I was surprised that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri should have made those remarks. Of course, English continues and will continue. But, the point is that the main official language, according to the provisions of this Bill, would be Hindi. In the circumstances, I feel that the House should fully consider over this Bill and give its unanimous approval.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I rise to a point of order. I do not want to dilate upon the distressing spectacle which preceded the introduction of the Bill, but I do want your guidance in the matter of the Constitution and its application, inasmuch as the Bill is being introduced, in my humble submission, against the provisions of the Constitution and no such introduction could be granted. It is within the powers of the Chair, and it is your duty, Sir, to protect the Constitution, because article 343 lays down a mandatory provision that Hindi shall be the official language.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would realise that that cannot be taken up at the introduction stage.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My submission is that nothing which is contrary to the Constitution could under the rules of this House also be introduced in the House. No leave could be granted for the introduction of a legislative enactment which is not in consonance with the Constitution itself, and in this case, the Constitution clearly lays down a fifteen-year limit, and there is only an exception. This continuance which is indefinite is not in consnance or in conformity with the Constitution. It is in that respect that I am raising this point of order. and I want your ruling on it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has only just referred to that article of the Constitution, and he says that the introduction itself is against the provisions of the Constitution.

I shall only just remind him that the Chair does not take any responsibility about any measure, as to whether it is in accordance with the Constitution or not. What to talk of introduction? Even in regard to the passing of it, it is always left the House.

Therefore, it is not a question that I can decide just at present or take up at all at this stage.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो ऐतराज है । मैं समझता हूं कि आज जिस तरह का एका देश में हुआ था उस के लिये अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि शायद उस एका के टूटने का खतरा इस बिल के न लाने पर हो । मैं जानता हूं कि जो हमारे देश के बहुत से ऐसे भाई है जो कि हिन्दी नहीं जानते है, जो कि हिन्दी सीखना चाहते है लेकिन अभी तक वह अंग्रेजी जबान को ही तकरीबन अपनी मादरी जबान मानते है, उन्हें यह खतरा हो सकता है कि सन १९६५ के बात पता नहीं अंग्रेजी जबान रहे या न रहे: यह बात सच है । लेकिन उस के लिये २६ जनवरी, १९६५ तक का समय अभी पड़ा हुआ है । संविधान में इस बारे में साफ तरीके से कहा गया है :

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (1) for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purpose of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement.".

और आज सन १९६३ है । एक खतरे को निकालने के लिये या अगर किसी के दिल में कुछ शक व शुबहे हों, जिन के दिल में ऐसे शक व शुबहे हों वे भाई बुरा न मानें में नहीं चाहता कि उन का कोई अहित हो, लेकिन उन के दिल के शक व शुबहे को दूर करने के लिये सारे देश के काफी बड़े टुकड़े के दिमाग में कुछ शक पैदा कर दिया जाय तो में समझता हूं कि

[श्री स० मो बनर्जी]

यह न तो राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से सही है और न सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से । अगर इस तरीके से हम समाज को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो यह गलत होगा ।

दूसरा कारण मेरा यह है कि मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरीके से डा० सिंघवी ने इस को रेज किया उस पर आप ने यह बतलाया कि यह आप के ऊपर नहीं है, आप फैसला नहीं कर सकते कि यह कांस्टिट्यूशनली करेक्ट है या नहीं । मैं आप को मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि उन्हें इस को इंट्रोडयूस करने से पहले इस को ऐटार्नी जनरल को रेफर करना चाहिये कि हमारे संविधान की जो धारा ३४३ है उस के मुताबिक यह विधेयक आज यहां आ भी सकता है या कि इस को १५, २० या ३० साल बाद लाया जाना चाहिये । इंटेंशन कांस्टिट्यूशन की इस धारा का यह था कि जब भी चाहें इस को बढ़ाया जा सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस के लिये लीगल ओपीनियन पहले ली जानी चाहिये । आज इस की इतनी जल्दी नहीं है । आज जो हिन्दुस्तान की एकता बनी हुई है, मैं समझता हूं कि एक महीने, दो महीने या तीन महीने बाद इस विधेयक के आने से देश में उस के लिये कोई खतरा नहीं पैदा हो जायेगा । मैं उन भाइयों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं जो अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं कि अगर आज तक प्रजातांत्रिक उसूलों पर उन के हितों की हिफाजत की गई है तो आगे भी उन का कोई अहित होने वाला नहीं है । आज सदन में जो मजाहरे हुए मैं उन के खिलाफ हूं, लेकिन देश की हैसियत से राष्ट्र में जो एकता इस वक्त है, चीनी आक्रमण के खिलाफ आज देश में जो एकता हुई है उस को बरकरार रखने के लिये .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सिर्फ इंट्रोडक्शन पर आब्जेक्शन कर सकते हैं और आप अपने आप को उसी तक कन्फाइन रखिये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल का इंट्रोडक्शन इस वक्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । पहले उस के लिये लीगल ओपीनियन ली जाये । दूसरे यह कि यह देश के हित में नहीं है ।

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I only want to remind hon. Members that so far as the rules are concerned, there cannot be any debate at this stage. One Member who objects can only briefly make a statement, and the hon. Minister also can make a statement after that. I cannot allow a debate to be carried on at this stage. Hon. Members will kindly excuse me. There are very important Members getting up, and certainly I am conscious of that. But the rules do not permit it, there is no debate that is to take place at this stage. I had only briefly to hear the hon. Minister and one Member objecting and nothing beyond that.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): I may respectfully submit that you have been overrun almost by the objections merely of the Hindi protagonists. Would you not allow me to make a very respectful submission which I believe will put in perspective the feeling of two-thirds of the people of this country who are non-Hindi-speaking? I merely wanted to underline two observations which fell from the hon. Home Minister. First, he said..

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Are we having a debate now?

Mr. Speaker: I would just request Shri Frank Anthony to resume his seat for a minute. My difficulty would be that if I allow him then I shall have to allow others also, and then it would develop into a debate. That would be going against the rules. We shall certainly have other occasions..

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): You should allow the non-Hindi-speaking areas also some chance.

Shri Frank Anthony. Since you have not only heard them but you

have been shouted down, the impression will get out that some great injustice has been done to the whole country when a vociferous element of men adopting rather typical techniques sought to overbear the House. But, may I just say this? The Home Minister said that there was some suggestion made by the Prime Minister. It was not..

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप दूसरों को भी इजाजत देंगे बोलने की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : में फिर दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जैसा मुझे बतलाया गया, ४० सालों से यह चला आया है कि इस वक्त . . . .

Shri S. Kandappan (Triruchengode): May I make one submission?....

Mr. Speaker: No speeches have been allowed at this stage. Therefore, I shall request all hon. Members to exercise restraint.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप ने पहले दूसरी अंडरस्टैन्डिंग कायम की थी । लेकिन जब सब लोग अपनी बात कह सकते है तो मुझे भी मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने किसी को नहीं बोलने दिया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी ऐन्थनी साहब बोले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उन्हें भी रोक दिया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे तो यह कहना है कि जिस कांस्टिटयूशन के लिये हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने तीन दफे कसम उठाई है, शपथ ली है आज यह उस कांस्टिट्यूशन के खिलाफ गद्दारी है, और उस गद्दारी के विरोध में मैं सदन का त्याग करता हूं ।

(*Shri Yashpal Singh left the House*).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Let there be no misunderstanding. It is only essential to know how we are proceeding. You were quite right, Sir, I think, but I have a little lingering doubt in my mind.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi has raised objection that we are not competent to allow this Bill to be introduced. The proviso to rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure says:

> "Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.".

The discretion is vested in you, Sir, and I think Dr. L. M. Singhvi tried to raise an objection precisely on the ground envisaged in this proviso. I would, therefore request you to give us a ruling for future guidance at what stage this point could be raised and how the Bill could be proceeded with. Dr. L. M. Singhvi has raised this very point, and Shri Frank Anthony, if I have followed him aright, wanted to take up that point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is a question of the competence of the House.

Mr. Speaker If the discussion that is to follow is only on this point whether it is within the competence of this House or not, I can hear.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That was precisely what I tried to arise and no other point.

Mr. Speaker: If it is to be restricted only to this namely whether it is within the competence of the House, then hon. Members might speak on that. But if they go out of it, then I shall have to interfere. If the House desires that only the question of competence might be discussed, I am prepared to hear.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): It is in your discretion.

Shri S. Kandappan: May I make one submission? I have to submit that the Bill is not in keeping with the spirit of the assurances given by the Prime Minister time and again as has been claimed by the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. He has already stated that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Now that you have been pleased to observe that so far as the legislative competence of this House in this matter is concerned, it can legitimately form the subject-matter of discussion, I would like to request you to consider the provisions of the Constitution which enjoin in the first place that Hindi shall be the official language of the Union. There is one exception that was engrafted into it within the scheme of the Constitution. That was that for the first 15 years after the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may be used for the transaction of official business. There is a second exception which can be engrafted to this, but no such exception within the competence of this House can be engrafted or enacted into a legislation, unless a definite time-limit is mentioned in the legislation itself, because the Constitution in very clear and unmistakable terms says that Hindi shall be the official language of the Union; only for 15 years English may continue to be used for transactionof official work.

Therefore, if the second exception embodied in article 343(3) is sought to be the basis of this legislation, then in order for this House to be competent even to entertain this legislation, a definite time-limit must necessarily be stipulated therein and provided there. Unless that is done, it would be going against, and will be contrary to, the basic provisions of the Constitution is embodied in article 343(3).

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): My submission is that the Bill that is sought to be introduced is also against the spirit of the Constitution in that it seeks to say that English should continue for an unlimited period. The Constitution may be amended so that English may be continued for some ten years, till 1975, or something like that, but it cannot be continued for an indefinite period. This is a serious objection.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May I draw your attention to article 343, to which Dr. Singhvi also referred? It is stated therein:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of the English language for such purposes as may be specified in the law."

There is no mention here of any specific period.

Mr. Speaker: I follow that.

Shri Prabhat Kar: So it is for that specific purpose that this Bill is being introduced and hence it is within the competence of Parliament.

Shri Frank Anthony: I wish merely to support what my hon. friend has just said that it is perfectly within the competence of Parliament to entertain this legislation. As a matter of fact, clause 3 of article 343 does not contemplate prescription of any time-limit. Parliament may, on the other hand, say without any qualification that English may continue for all the purposes for which it was being used before 1965.

Mr. Speaker: I do not see any force in the objection. This Bill is being brought under article 343(3). Therefore, this House is competent to enact it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of clarification. Shri Anthony said that it can be provided that English shall continue for all times to come....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may have that view.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the languages which may be used for the official purposes of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for Central and State Acts and for certain purposes in High Courts."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I introduce the Bill.

13.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd*

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 88, 89 and 138 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 88—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 89—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,33,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,03,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): It is a matter of joy that an under-developed country like ours has embarked on a plan to build heavy industries and steel in our country.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As far as the orientation of the Plan to this extent is concerned, I support Government's policy. I congratulate the Minister for not yielding—not always but at times—to the pressure of the so-called stalwarts of the industry, the steel monopolies of our country and some agencies outside including foreign Governments. But I want to point out that even after two Plans, our performance is not satisfactory. Fortunately, our country has got all the requisites for building a steel industry. Even then, we have achieved only 4 million tons now. Leaving aside bigger countries like the USA and USSR, a country like Japan which had a production of one million tons in 1948 has achieved now 22 million tons (in 1960). China which had only below 1 million tons has now got 18·5 million tons. Our performance in this respect is most

[Shri U. Misra]

discouraging. Even after the completion of two Plans, our engineering industries are starving for steel. I doubt whether, as promised by our Steel Minister in various places, we will be able to achieve the target of 10 million tons. The present target cannot be reached without a firm policy. This policy of hesitation is contrary to our Industrial Policy Resolution. We are yielding more and more to pressure from the steel monopolists and also depending upon certain agencies and governments which are definitely opposed to our steel targets.

We are in a very advantageous position now with all our resources. I want to remind the House that last year the Minister said that Bokaro would be completed, with or without American aid. We were very glad to know that. Now we find from the Clay report submitted to the US Government that the USA would not give aid to any foreign country to establish government-owned enterprises which competed with existing private concerns. When the US Ambassador, Prof. Galbraith said that it would not affect the Bokaro plant, we thought that the Clay report was made of clay. But now we find—from today's papers—that it is not just clay but it is steel. So there is a controversy. There are certain other points which were not there before but which are now being pointed out by them to us. They say that unless we take in the private sector, aid will not be forthcoming. They also doubt the efficiency of our public sector. We have taken a decision to develop the public sector, and it is insulting that we should take aid from a country that dictates to us. Is it in keeping with our self-respect to submit or yield to their pressure?

As far American efficiency itself, we have had a test of it in Jamshedpur. The Kaiser Co., has built a two million ton steel plant which has not reached the target even now. It still gives trouble. So, we have doubts about their knowledge and efficiency, but at the same time they go on exerting pressure on us. It is with a purpose. The western countries want to sell us steel, they do not want us to build our own plants.

Sometimes we hear that Government also yields to their pressure. Of course, it is for the Minister to assure us to the contrary. We now hear that instead of our heavy industries being wholly in the public sector, Government is going to give part of it to the private sector. But I should remind them that in order to fulfil our commitments to the people of reaching a socialist goal, we must be very firm, we must not concentrate more on the private sector but have the heavy industries wholly in the public sector.

There is an attempt from various sources, both inside and outside the country, to discredit the public sector, and thereby put pressure to have the industry in the private sector. There is a subtle attempt to discredit Bhilai, saying that it is producing some low quality of steel which is being rejected and so on.

Moreover, basically these steel monopolists are against more steel being produced in our country. It is not only now, it has been so from the very beginning. In 1958, at a meeting of the shareholders of TISCO, Shri J. R. D. Tata said:

> "Over-emphasis on steel production in our future plans would prove a costly mistake and I wish to sound a note of warning."

Such omnious warnings were given from time to time. It is not new.

Sir Biren Mukherjee, Chairman of IISCO, went further and ridiculed the Bokaro project. He said:

> "It is very tempting to proceed to locate new steel plants along the traditional iron ore/coal rail route. Unfortunately, in our

country this route is grossly overloaded now. The addition of one more steel plant is bound to have a detrimental effect on units already in existence."

Even in the annual report of TISCO for 1961-62 it has been said:

"The limitation imposed by the retention prices fixed by Government on the company's ability to pay adequate dividends on the existing share capital, a further issue of capital in the foreseeable future would be impracticable as well as grossly unfair to the shareholders."

In this way, either in the form of ominous advice or in the form of pressure for a higher retention price, they go on impending our plan.

The tone is the same as that of some foreign agencies. For instance, in an interview in New Delhi recently Sir Julien Pode, President of the British Iron and Steel Federation, said that low returns on capital was one of the main reasons which impeded increased foreign participation in India in the industrial projects. So, the tone of the foreign agencies as well as our steel monopolists is the same.

Coming from Jamshedpur, I know how much fuss they made to implement the Wage Board's interim recommendations till the Government conceded the retention price demanded by them.

There is some reason for it. They have made enormous profits and they go on making, and they do not want that steel production should expand and there should be competition. I will quote some of the figures of profits TISCO has made.

TISCO's production has gone up from 0.8 million tons in 1951-52 to 1·3 million tons in 1961-62, i.e., in a period of ten years. The increase is only 0.5 million tons, that is 62·33 per cent. The gross revenue increased from Rs. 37·75 crores to Rs. 92·48 crores in the same period, that is by 145 per cent. During these ten years, TISCO produced 11·3 million tons of saleable steel and received Rs. 566 crores as sale price. The price of steel produced during these ten years on 1939-40 prices comes to Rs. 198 crores only, and they have got Rs. 566 crores. Thus, due to revision in the retention prices from time to time, TISCO earned Rs. 367 crores extra during these ten years. So, it is because of this greed for profit that they do not want that our steel target should be reached, and that the industry should go to the private sector.

During the ten year period, TISCO's gross profit rose from Rs. 8·11 crores to Rs. 19·24 crores, that is by 237 per cent. The dividend rose from Rs. 1·71 crores to Rs. 4·65 crores, that is by 172 per cent. The Depreciation Fund rose from Rs. 2·15 crores to Rs. 13·15 crores, that is by 511 per cent, and the Plant Rehabilitation Fund rose from Rs. 0·75 crores to Rs. 6·78 crores, that is by 904 per cent. Capital has risen during this period from Rs. 10·47 crores to Rs. 38·96 crores, that is by 200 per cent.

The entire finance for the two million ton expansion programme of TISCO is provided either by Government loan or by Government-guaranteed loan. IISCO has also made similar enormous profits. So, these monopolists are not willing to part with even a portion of it. What have they done with this enormous profit? If they have utilised it only in the industry, we would have no objection. But they are strengthening themselves in a variety of industries and also in the political field of our country. In various ways they are corrupting and weakening the whole structure of our country, not only by donating to the political parties but by adopting corrupt methods like appointing our retired IAS and present IAS officers on four times their salary that they would normally get in the Government service, thereby tempting others also who are placed representative posts in Government and corrupting

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them. They are having a grip on the economy and politics of our country. There is the example of the steel workers of Jamshedpur in whose case the Government is totally powerless. Yesterday there was a strike threat in Barauni. The Minister promised that it will go before adjudication. But in the case of TISCO, it will not happen. 400 workers were dismissed during 1958 for participation in one day's strike. We have brought it several times to the notice of the Government but the Ministers say clearly: "we are powerless; we cannot do anything". Not only that. These workers were dismissed four years ago. When these workers go to the public sector industries, they are refused jobs and they are told: "you have been dismissed; and we have agreed to the request of the Tatas not to re-employ you". They have stated it clearly. I have got some applications and the replies given to those applicants. These are technical people who are required in steel production in our country where we are short of technical hands. They are now unemployed. Some of them possess 15 or 20 years' experience. These *nagars* and *purams* such as Burnpur and Jamshedpur have become almost empires within our free India. All social life is controlled by them. Even the electricity connections, telephones, etc. are all controlled by them. They have become an empire within free India. I have had to disconnect my telephone because they always interrupted my telephone and made my calls always ineffective. I had to disconnect the telephone there till the Government takes it over. This concentration of money and power certainly does not lead to the socialist pattern of society; it is something else. So, I want that suitable legislation should be brought forward to nationalise them and bring them to the public sector. Then only we can have a consolidated and integrated policy to achieve the target set before ourselves in our Plans.

I, therefore, urge that these two ponopoly units should be nationalised and Government should take over the control for Bokaro. This should not be in the private sector. Everything should be given to the State sector. We are spending Rs. 56·4 crores over the expansion of Rourkela and the whole of the foreign exchange is not borne by the West German Government whereas the entire expansion of the Bhilai plant is borne by the Soviet Union. Out of 256 technical personnel, 150 will be Germans in Rourkela and they will be there for the purpose of maintenance. We have our intelligent boys. Even then these are the conditions. It is logical for these countries because they do not want us to have a prospering steel industry but only sell us steel. They want to serve us only under certain conditions whereas our experience with regard to other countries like Soviet Russia, Czechoslovakia, etc. is different.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): He says 'our experience'. That is the experience of the hon. Member in another country?

Dr. U. Misra: That is your experience and my experience both.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): 'Our' means all M.Ps.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; he may have had that experience.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I wanted that point to be cleared.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Why are you so allergic to Soviet Union?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): You are allergic to something; he is allergic to something.

Dr. U. Misra: We should finalise the details about the Bokaro plant very soon. If the Americans are putting such insulting terms on us or delaying, I should request our Minister to remain firm. I wish to remind him of the assurance given by him during

last Budget Session. He said that whether the Americans gave aid or not, the Bokaro plant will be there. He should stick to this, in spite of the pressure from the steel monopolists of our country.

Coming to the State sector performance, I should say that the State sector steel plants' performance, especially during the emergency, is most commendable. This has been possible due to the co-operation between the workers, the technical personnel and also the management. This experience has given us an idea that given the right conditions, our people can rise to the occasion and our State sector can also achieve success. But there are certain criticisms that the administration is top heavy and that there are more supervisory and highly salaried people than workers. I believe that last year autonomy was given to these three steel plants so that the general managers would more and more concentrate on the working of the plants. But it is found that they are absent from their plants for even five months in a year or sometimes twenty days in a month. There are all these defects. I request the hon. Minister to look into them as also into the grievances of the workers. The grievances of the workers are accumulating and the workers are not satisfied because their grievances are not looked into quickly. Other than the favoured union, the registered unions have not even got a meeting place. No democratic procedure has been followed for the recognition of the unions which represent the majority of workers. The registered unions have not even got a place within four miles of the steel towns to hold a meeting. The AITUC unions are discriminated there. The AITUC which advocates the public sector most is most discriminated. Some of the office-bearers and others also in Bhilai are asked to go through re-verifications which I feel is a prelude to discharge them or dismiss them. So, there is a fear among the workers. Even if a section of the workers work under a certain fear, co-operation and harmony in working will not be attained.

There is another aspect of our public sector. There is an enormous amount of money spent for the work done. That brings in the question of contractors. In Hatia, the Engineering Corporation is building a heavy machine plant and the earth-work during the construction stage of the plant is being entrusted to big contractors and they again in turn hand over the work to sub-contractors, and huge sums of money are being spent which could have been avoided. Even the people say that instead of Rama Rajya it has become the contractors' Raj.

Then there are certain grievances in the steel towns to the effect that the other section of people, those who serve the workers in the steel towns, like the shopkeepers in Durgapur, have not got residential buildings near their place of work. I request the Ministry to look into this.

Many of the stainless steel industries are closing down. Also, some of the tin plate factories are closing down due to want of tin plates and the workers are becoming unemployed. I have received one such complaint from Calcutta, from the Balagopal Iron and Steel, Ltd., which is closing down.

Another important point which I want to bring in is about the technical training. From the Ministry's report as well as from the assessments periodically made by the Government, it is clear that we have a great shortage of technically trained people. We should, therefore, give thought to the question of giving more and more technical training to our steel personnel, and have more and more technically trained people. There is no coordination or correlation between the technical hands available in our country and our requirements in the steel industry. When a technical hand applies to the Hindustan Steel, he gets a curt reply: "No vacancy." I should

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suggest that a central pool should be created and the names should be registered or listed there for further employment, and they should be called when required.

I would suggest one or two things more. There are certain factories which do not function properly. The Government should take them over. For example, there is the TELCO. I have no time to go into the details of it. The idle hours in the engineering division of the TELCO rose from 9,600 in November to 9,900 in December, 1962. Why should the idle hours increase when the workers are ready to work in the emergency? During the emergency the workers have volunteered to work. In the Auto Division of TELCO the same thing happens. In order to wrest greater concessions in terms of foreign exchange, the management have put pressure by manoeuvring in such a way. In the interests of the State, the tempo of work there should be looked into.

There is one factory in Jamshedpur—the JEMCO, that is, the Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Co. It has taken Rs. 5 lakhs worth of foreign exchange to bring machinery and electric furnace to make rollers. It is said that the machinery is lying idle. We have been importing rollers and spending our foreign exchange. So, I suggest that either this company should be forced to run it or we must take it over, because it occupies a large area and has spent foreign exchange.

In conclusion, I should say that in order to achieve our planned targets, suitable legislation should be made for integrated steel production so that we can bring the monopolist steel factories into the public sector instead of giving them more and more concessions. We expect that at the end of ths debate the Minister will give an assurance as to what has happened to the Bokaro plant and when it is going to be completed and also regarding the Rourkela plant—what has been the expansion, whether the total foreign exchange is borne by them or some of it is borne by us, and whether we can negotiate with other people or not. They should exercise greater control over the other heavy industries in the private sectors, and they should stop issuing licences to the private sector, and see that they reduce the cost of construction of the projects. The Government should improve and streamline our public sector projects, and radically reorientate the labour policy in public sector undertakings to generate greater labour enthusiasm. They should accelerate the schemes of technical training and create a central pool of technicians.

Mr. Speaker: According to intimation since received from Members, the following cut motions are desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. Hon. Members may move them subject to their being otherwise advisable.

Cut Motion Nos. 4 and 7.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): My cut motions are there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member did not give notice of his intention of moving them.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I am just giving them. Cut Motion Nos. 1 and 6.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. They may also be moved.

Shi S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) *Failure to establish Joint Consultative Machinery in Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal,* (ii) *failure to implement labour laws in steel plants in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela,* (iii) *failure to reduce the price of steel produced in public and private sectors,* (iv) *working of Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal,* (v) *need to nationalise TISCO and IISCO., and* (vi) *working of steel plants in public sector.* (4)]

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries be redued by Rs. 100."

[*Need for* (i) *policy for speedy steel production,* (ii) *releasing more C.I. Sheets to meet rural needs, and* (iii) *providing training facilities to technicians to meet progressive requirements of steel and heavy electricals.* (7)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Need to start iron and steel industries in Sondur and Hospet areas of Mysore State to exploit the richest ore found in that area* (1)]

(ii) "That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Administration of certain public companies under the Ministry in Orissa* (6)]

Mr. Deputy Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall begin my speech by making a few preliminary remarks. The first is about the annual reports of this Ministry. I find that the annual reports of the Department of Iron and Steel of this Ministry are becoming smaller and smaller every year. The year before last, we had a report of 56 pages. Last year we had a report of 36 pages, and this year we have a report of only 17 pages.

Shri S. Kandappan: Only due to economy.

Shri Morarka: The information given in the last report is very very brief.

Shri C. Subramaniam: You want paper or iron?

Shri Morarka: We want information about iron.

Secondly, I have got here 2 documents. One is the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries for 1962-63 and the other is the Demands for Grants of the same Ministry for 1963-64. I have gone through the Chapter on Steel including Hindustan Steel Limited. You would be surprised to know, Sir, that word by word, paragraph by paragraph, they are identical. There is no difference between the last year's report and this year's report. If it was a question of economy, as the hon. Member just now said, the Ministry could have avoided giving that information again. The Ministry should show more consideration to the House when they give information concerning steel plants and such important subjects.

14 hrs.

Having said that, I wish to say that the importance of steel in this modern age cannot be exaggerated. It is a base not only for the economic and industrial development of a country, but occupies a very important position in the defence. As a matter of fact, as somebody recently said the modern army marches on steel. Even though more and more substitutes are found for steel, every year the demand for steel is increasing almost in geometric proportion. It has been estimated by scientists and economists that by the end of the present century, the de-

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mand for steel would be somewhere near 1,000 million tons as against the present production of the world of 450 million tons. For a developing country like ours, the need for steel is much greater. It is estimated that by 1975, our demand of steel would be about 30 million tons. Therefore, our policy of steel production requires a certain amount of boldness, foresight and vision.

The third Five Year Plan had charged the Hindustan Steel Limited with 3 main tasks.—to expand the present capacity of the three existing plants, to put up a new steel alloy plant at Durgapur with 80,000 ton capacity and to set up a fourth steel plant at Bokaro, and thus to create a capacity of 10 million tons by the end of the third Plan period. The targets of the second Plan are likely to be achieved by the middle of the third Plan. As the Minister said this morning, the target of the third Plan may be achieved by the end of the first year of the fourth Plan. When these targets are not achieved, the entire economic development runs into some sort of difficulties. It is very essential that for proper and unifom development, the targets of steel and coal are strictly adhered to. Our target for the fourth Plan is tentatively fixed at 18 million tons; that is, an increase of 80 per cent over the targets of the third Plan and it may be much over than the actual achievement at the end of the third Plan.

In this connection, I would like to suggest to the Minister that at least the final location of the future steel plans may be finally determined. I know the Minister has got in mind different sites. For example, he is contemplating two plants at two ports, one at Goa and another at Vishakapatnam. Similarly, he is also considering a steel plant at Bellary-Sandur in Mysore and a plant in Vidharba within Maharashtra State. He is also considering another plant at Salem based on Neyveli lignite in Madras State. The decision about the location of these plants would save a large amount of time in future, because various time-consuming formalities like acquisition of land, testing of soil and various other things could be completed in advance.

About Neyveli lignite, recently experts have expressed the opinion that a steel plant based on Neyveli lignite would be a very economic proposition. They have also said that this lignite was best suited for the generation of power, as similar lignite was used in Australia and West Germany. These experts have also said that the lignite based projects should be started without any further delay, because mere thinking, more paper work and calculations are not going to get anybody anywhere. Talking about lignite, I might say that recently in America they have found a process by which lignite or brown coal can be converted into metallurgical coke. From this point of view also, it is necessary that more attention is paid to the mining of lignite and the quantity of mining should be increased.

Coming to the size of the plant—what should be the ideal size of a steel plant, apart from the small ones—there are no two opinions that a plant of 5 to 8 million ton capacity is considered to be the most economic and most modern plant. As a matter of fact, in America, plants of the size of 1 to 2 million ton capacity are being scrapped. They are spending about one billion dollars every year on the renovation and remodelling of the steel plants. From this point of view, the size of the plant is of very great importance, because it is not enough for us merely to put up a plant or to raise the capacity of the plant, but ultimately in order to compete in the world steel market, we will have to produce at economic prices. The main reason why a 5 million ton plant is

considered more economic is that a rolling mill of this size is much more economic than the rolling mill of a smaller size. Apart from the initial saving in the actual cost, there is a built-in saving for future also. In a bigger plant, the cost of production is less than in a smaller plant. This applies even between a 5 million ton plant and a plant of the size of 1 to 2 million tons.

It is also equally true that you do not find many sites in the world where you can locate a plant of this size. Fortunately, in our country we have one or two such sites where a plant of this size can easily be located. Bokaro is certainly one of them. In view of this and in view of the fact that a plant of this size is considered to be most economical and there is growing demand for steel in this country, I do not understand why we are talking about the Bokaro plant in terms of 1 million tons only. Why can't we have a plant of 5 million ton capacity at Bokaro? It may be said that to begin with it is about 1 million ton but later on there may be a proposal to expand it. But why not have a bigger one from the beginning?

So much about big plants. But I was happy to read the announcement of the Minister in Coimbatore that the Government has taken a decision to allow the setting up of small plants with a maximum capacity of about 1 lakh tons. I would only like to say that while it is easy to set up these plants and it is desirable also, the cost of production in these plants is bound to be more. According to experts, it would be £18 per ton, as against £15 in a bigger plant. But even so, it is worthwhile and in the interests of the country to have such plants. I would only like the Minister to clarify as to what type of plant actually he has in mind, where these plants will be set up, whether they would be in the public sector or private sector and what would be the criteria for determining the location of these plants.

As I said a minute ago, it is not enough merely to produce steel according to our rated capacity, but we must produce steel at an economic price.

Now, Sir, the economics of steel making depend on many factors such as location of the plant, availability of raw materials, method of steel making research and training facilities, availability of transport facilities and, finally, the disposal of byproducts and scrap. Now, it has been proved, as a matter of fact, that it is better to locate a plant somewhere on the coast and feed it with imported raw material rather than to locate a plant at a distant place within the country to be fed by an inefficient system of transport.

Japan is an instance in point. Japan has built its plant on the sea cost and Japan runs this plant mostly by imported raw materials. It imports about 80 per cent of iron ore and more than 50 per cent of coal. Even then Japanese steel today is more economical than any other steel including that of the United States of America. Japan competes with the US steel not only in the world markets but in the USA itself. Japan's export to USA are the biggest and the USA's exports to Japan are almost negligible. I am happy, therefore, that the Government has decided to locate two steel plants here, one at Goa and the other at Visakhapatnam.

Now, the second thing is about the method of steel making. The advantage in favour of Japan is that the proportion of steel that they make with, what is known as, the L.D. process or blowing of oxygen is the largest. That method is not only the latest but the cheapest. The main reason why Japan can compete with any other country in the world in steel makings because of this process. The European Coal and Steel Community produces about 70 million tons of steel each year. Out of this, 26 per cent is oxygen blown steel, 32 per cent is basic Bessemer converter steel, 31 per cent is open hearth steel and 11 per cent is electric furnace steel. As against this, our proportions are: 90 per cent basic Bessemer converter

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steel, 8 per cent L.D. process and 1 per cent electric furnace steels. This proportion of ours, I am afraid, is not contemplated to be changed even by the fourth plant at Bokaro, nor is there any indication of this proportion being changed in the Fourth Plan period in the new project. If that is so and if this position continues, then the cost of steel making in this country would be perpetually high, and if the cost is going to be perpetually high, not only we would not be able to export steel but even the machinery, which we build out of our steel would also become uneconomical. Therefore, it is necessary for the Government to review and to see what method, what technical method we must employ for steel making.

The third factor which countributes to the cost of steel making in our country is the high rate of coke consumption per ton of ore and high alumina content of Indian ore. It is difficult to expect that we would have the assembly of high grade raw material whenever we want. The benefication of raw materials is going on all over the world, and the sooner we recognise this fact the better for us. We must begin beneficiating our raw materials.

So far as technicians are concerned, we have already some difficulty. We are asking Germany to help us. Without that our Rourkela plant faced a lot of difficulties and it is still not out of them. I do hope the Government will make some provision for it. It is estimated that the requirement of steel technicians in the Fourth Plan alone would be 40,000. It is a big number for a country like this. Unless we make some provision in advance we are likely to run into difficulties.

Finally, let us not run away with the impression that the labour cost of steel making in this country is cheaper. It is not. As a matter of fact, the British experts who came here had said something about it. One of them, Sir Charles Goodeve, Director of British Iron and Steel Research Association, has said like this:

> "The new Indian Steel Works today employ two and a quarter times as many people as envisaged six years ago when construction plants were finalised.
>
> The wage component in production in these steel plants was now as high as in any advanced country, reducing Indian competitive ability. If production continued at this low level, there would be little scope for improving workers wages."

These are the main ingredients which control the economy of steel making. Therefore, I think the Government would give careful consideration to these few points.

The hon. Member who opened the debate today said that whereas on the one hand the private sector people complained of the over-production of steel and blamed the Government for blindly going in for more production, at the same time, on the other hand, these very people go to the Government asking for expansion of their own project. I think his criticism is very valid. I myself do not understand this type of attitude. On the one hand, they caution the Government and request the Government to go slow because they feel that the demand for steel is not enough and it is not likely to be enough.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I think that phase is now over. They are now urging us to go forward.

Shri Morarka: I am happy if that phase is over. The next question that arises is this. In the Industrial Policy Resolution you have said that steel would be reserved for the public sector. Now, it is true that it permits

you to take the co-operation of the existing plants. But, Sir, after the Industrial Policy Resolution you have allowed the expansion of steel plants from time to time. The capacity of Tatas has been doubled. The same is the case with Indian Iron and Steel. I would like to ask one question. In actual pratcice, what difference does it make whether you allow another steel plant to be put up in the private sector for a million ton capacity or you allow one of the existing plants in the private sector to incerase its capacity by two million tons? If your policy is on the lines of a socialistic pattern of society, to prevent concentration of wealth, is it consistent, I ask, to allow the same person to expand his plant, to double his capacity and not to allow the newcomers? Yet, you say that it is the industrial policy not to allow the development of steel in the private sector.

Now I will come to the actual working of the Hindustan Steel. We are very happy to read about the reorganisation which has been done on the basis of federal decentralisation. I am happy that after the new Minister came in the Hindustan Steel has received very active attention and some changes have been made. But Sir, I doubt whether these changes by themselves would be enough. As a matter of fact, I go to the extent of saying that some of these changes were not necessary. For example, the power of the General Manager in each steel plant has been substantially increased. His financial power has now been increased to Rs. 1 crore. That means he can now place orders where a single order may be up to the value of Rs. 1 crore. Formerly his powers were up to Rs. 40 lakhs. Now he need not consult the Government for placing orders up to the value of Rs. 1 crore. According to me, Sir, this is too wide a power. Even in proprietary or private concerns like the Tatas and Indian Iron and Steel, no one single individual has such wide powers. I would like to know whether the work of these concerns has actually suffered for want of this power. How many orders, as a matter of fact, in a year a General Manager places where a single order is of the value of more than Rs. 1 crore? The more important aspect of this reorganisation is the stability of management. You would be surprised to know that over a period of less than eight years as many as five Chairmen have changed their seats in this Corporation. During the same period, or even less than that, there were five General Managers in one steel works, that is, Rourkela. I think it is very essential for the Government to impart some stability to the management because that is the key to success for any industrial or commercial undertaking. You often draw an analogy from the private sector. One important thing that we notice in the private sector is the stability of management. For example, Shri JRD Tata continues to be the Chairman of his concerns for the last so many years. Similarly, Shri Jehangir Ghandy is at the top for the last so many years. It is a distinct advantage a definite advantage, to a concern to have a top executive for a longer length of time.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Do you recommend the same Minister for ages to come?

Shri Morarka: If the Minister is in actual control, has got actual executive responsibilities over the undertaking, he must also remain for some years.

An Hon. Member: There are some Ministers continuing for decades.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Morarka: I require a couple of minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken twenty minutes.

Shri Morarka: I will give you one instance. There was one General Manager in Rourkela, whose name I will not mention. He was on a five

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year contract. He was found incompetent there. What was to be done? He was sent to Dugda Washery. He was found incompetent in that post too. Then he was sent to the Hindustan Steel Sales Department. Again, he was found incompetent. Still, a year and a half was left out of his written agreement with the corporation. So, he was paid the salary for that period and sent away. When this officer was sent away to Dugda washery, the question was raised here but the then Minister objected and said that no aspersion should be cast on the individual, because it was not fair. Sir, our intention was not to cast any aspersion on anybody; but the facts had to be stated as they occurred in retrospect one can very well say that the person was incompetent and the parliamentary criticism valid. In such a case proper action ought to be taken against the person concerned.

Talking about the fiinancial position of the Hindustan Steel, though the balance sheet and Annual Report do show a loss of Rs. 19·50 crores for the year 1961-62, it does not represent the correct position. The reason is that the Government has not charged any interest on the loan of Rs. 357 crores. It is claimed that these concerns are run as business concerns. If that is so, we must provide for accounts purposes at least the amount for interest too. If we provide an interest of even 6 per cent per annum, it will come to about Rs. 21 crores. So, the total loss would be round about Rs. 40 crores.

In this connection, I would like to mention one thing. The working of the steel plants, particularly Rourkela is causing us concern. In Rourkela raw materials constitute 41 per cent of the cost of produtcion, wages form 21·6 per cent and stores and spares 24 per cent. In Bhilai the figures are 40 per cent raw materials, 14 per cent wages and 16·7 per cent stores and spares. In Durgapur the position is still better. It is 37 per cent raw materials, 11·3 per cent wages and salaries and 10 per cent stores and spares.

Since the time at my disposal is very limited, I will skip over many points. But I would like to point out something about the accountin system.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): In Rourkela the production has not been achieved fully.

Shri Morarka: I have calculated the figures on the basis of production that has been achieved. You pay wages, you consume raw materials, stores and spares only according to production. Therefore, I have taken the expenditure of these three items only.

Another very important feature of this Annual Report is shortages. In this one year the shortage of raw materials amount to Rs. 1·50 crores. In the case of finished goods the shortage is Rs. 1·75 crores. There is also an excess of Rs. 71 lakhs in the case of finished steel. So, whatever way we look at it, there is no doubt that the accounting system of stock taking and stock recording is very defective.

I would like to mention one point which, though small, involves a question of principle. In the year under review Hindustan Steel issued fresh capital. The capital was issued some time in the month of February 1962. The management committee made allotment to the Government on the 22nd February. On the 22nd March the general board of directors ratified that. But, by this time, they had not received the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues. When the auditors objected to this, the Hindustan Steel gave a very naive explanation. The explanation was that though they made the allotment, the intimation of the allotment was not sent to the Government till July and, therefore, it was not effectively made. I am raising this point only for one

reason. This is a Government concern. If such a concern is going to set down such examples, such interpretations of law, it would be very difficult for you tomorrow to blame people in the private sector when flagrant breaches of the company law take place. The directors could have openly come out and said "there is a mistake on our part; we did this in anticipation; we are sorry for it". Instead of doing that, they justify it by saying that the allotment is not effective until the intimation is sent. I think this is not becoming of a government concern.

In conclusion, I would only say that in this country we have enough scope for expansion of steel. I have no doubt that we can produce steel, not only to put our country as one of the important steel-producing countries on the world map but we can also produce steel at competitive prices, at economic prices, and we can compete in the world markets. But, then, this idea, this luxury of expecting abundant quantity of raw materials of high grade readily available will have to be given away. We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that beneficiation of raw-material is necessary other technological advances have to be incorporated and taken advantage of. I do hope that the Ministry will continue its energetic efforts in that direction and the few suggestions which I have made will be duly considered by the hon. Minister.

श्री वाकलीवाल (दुर्ग): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपने जो मिनिस्टरी ऑफ़ स्टील ऐंड हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज की वजह डिमांड्स पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

इस मंत्रालय को सब से पहले मैं इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूं कि और विशेष रुप से मंत्री महोदय इस लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं कि उन्होंने अपने इस कार्यकाल में जो उत्पादन का लक्ष्य था वह भिलाई में पूरा कर लिया है और दूसरी जगह भी उसको पूरा करने की ओर अग्रसर हैं।

बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज जितनी भी हैं वे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में होनी चाहिएं और वह इसलिए कि इस इंडस्ट्री के भरोसे हमारे देश की उन्नति निर्भर करती है । यदि उसकी आमदनी कुछ व्यक्तियों के हाथ में चली जाय तो ठीक तरीक़े से डवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता जिससे कि हमारे देश में समाजवादी विचारधारा पनपे ।

इस वक्त पबलिक सैक्टर में तीन स्टील प्लांट्स हैं । रुरकैला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई आज स्थिति यह आ गयी है कि निर्माण की सीमा समाप्त हो गयी है । और निर्माण के बाद हम ने उत्पादन का लक्ष्य भी प्राप्त कर लिया । तो हम को अब यह देखना है—और देखना चाहिए—कि जिस उद्देश्य से हम ने पब्लिक सैक्टर में बसिक इंडस्ट्रीज चालू की हैं, उस उद्देश्य को हम पूरा कर पाए हैं या नहीं । और अगर नहीं कर पाए हैं, तो उस में जो ख़ामियां हैं, उन को हम दूर करें । मैं भिलाई में रहता हूं । मेरी समझ में सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राईवट सैक्टर के उत्पादन व्यय में बड़ा अन्तर है । प्राईवट सैक्टर के उत्पादन-व्यय से पब्लिक सैक्टर का उत्पादन-व्यय ज्यादा है । क्यों है, यह हम को देखना चाहिए ।

भिलाई में प्रति-मास ६५ लाख रुपया वेतन में जाता है और लगभग ३५ लाख रुपया अफ़सरों पर खर्च होता है इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि ३५ परसट से अधिक रुपया अफ़सरों पर खर्च होता है । दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां का जो तरीका है, वह इस तरह का है कि कोई भी काम जल्दी नहीं होता है । जिस तरह से सैक्रेटेरियट में एक फ़ाइल न मालूम कितने लोगों के हाथ में जाती है वैसे ही वहां भी काम होता है। हर एक चीज़ महंगी मिलती है । एक रुपये का माल डेढ़, पौने दो रुपये में मिलता है । पब्लिक सैक्टर के

[श्री वाकलीवाल]

दूसरे कारखानों के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं, लेकिन भिलाईका कारखाना एक औद्योगिक संस्थान के अनुसार नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। वहां की व्यवस्था सैक्रेटेरियट की व्यवस्था की तरह है। इस लिए भी वहां हर चीज महगी मिलती है।

इस लिए हम, ो उस की व्यवस्था को एसा बनाना चाहिए कि लेन देन के मामले में देरी तो न हो। क्या होता कि जिन लोगों ने कुछ माल दिया, या फुछ कंट्रैक्ट लिया, जब तक उन लोगों को पैसा नहीं मिलता, तब तक उन का काम नहीं चलता। वे क्या करते हैं कि वे कुछ मनीलैंडर्ज के पास जाते हैं और वे मनीबैलार्ज करीब तीन, चार परसेंट महीने का ब्याज लेते हैं और वह ब्याज भी इस तरह से कि उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं मिलता। जहां तक मुझे एक दो का अनुभव है, वे एडवांस चैक लिखवा लेते हैं और उस दिन तक पैसा ला दिया, तो ठीक है, एकाउंट में नहीं होता है, नहीं तो चला जाता है और टैक्स भी उस में जाता है। उस में उन को एडजस्ट करना पड़ता है। ड्योढ़ा और पोन दूना दाम ले कर भी जो लोग भिलाई में व्यापार करते हैं, वे इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को प्राफ़िट कम बताते हैं। इस ओर भी हम को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब तक एसा नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक भिलाई और पब्लिक सैक्टर के दूसरे कारखाने व्यक्तिगत कारख़ानों के मुकाबले में किसी भी चीज के उत्पादन-व्यय को घटा नहीं सकते हैं। व्यक्तिगत कारखाने वाले उस से आमदनी करते हैं। आमदनी कर के अपने कर्ज को अदा करते हैं। उस के सिवा भविष्य के लिए दूसरी मशीन लगाने के लिए रिज़र्व फ़ंड भी इकट्ठा करते हैं और अपने हिस्सेदारों को मुनाफ़ा भी बांटते हैं। हम भी कर्ज ला ला कर काम चलाते हैं। तो चाहे मुनाफ़ा न बचे, लेकिन जो कर्ज हम लाते हैं उस की हम अदायगी करें और उसके बाद मशीनें घिसने के बाद दूसरी मशीन लगाने के लिए भी हमारे पास पैसा बचे। चाहे मुनाफ़ा न बचे, लेकिन वहां के काम करने वालों की वेजिज़ बढ़, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं होगा।

मैं एक ख़ास बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं भिलाई से आया हूं। वहां इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा है कि भिलाई के कारखाने में जो माल बनता है, वह कुछ ईजप्ट गया और ईजप्ट की सरकार ने उस को वापस कर दिया। मैं यह नहीं जानता कि वह बात सही है या गलत। यहां के डिफ़ंस डिपार्टमेंट ने भी उस को हल्का माल समझ कर नहीं लिया। यह बात सही है या ग़लत, इस को क्लैरिफाई किया जाये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह तो करट में निकला था।

श्री वाकलीवाल : हां, यह करेंट में निकला था।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : और करंट की न्यूज़ आम तौर पर ग़लत होती है।

श्री वाकलीवाल : मैंने भिलाई में यह सुना, तभी तो मैं कह रहा हूं। जब तक उसकी डिपार्टमेंटल कान्ट्राडिक्शन न हो, तब तक कैसे कहा जाये ?

कुछ पहले मैं कह रहा था कि वहां पर आफ़िसर्ज की कतार बंधी हुई है। वहां पर इतना नेपाटिज्म और इतना पक्षपात होता है कि मैं आप को बताऊं कि एक-आध आफिसर ऐसे हैं, जो कहीं दूसरी जगह साठ रुपये पर क्लार्क थे और आज वहां पर एक आफिसर की जगह पर पन्द्रह सौ रुपये से ऊपर प

हैं । उनको चार बरस हो गए । उनकी पोजीशन एक क्लार्क की है । एक आध- एसा है, जिसकी फ़ैमिली की फ़ैमिली वहां है । एक आदमी आफ़िसर है और उसका लड़का वहां पर बरस पहले क्लार्क एप्वायण्ट हुआ, लेकिन टैक्निकल व्यक्ति न होते हुए भी उसको चार्जमैन मुकर्रर करके ३७५ रुपए की तनख्वाह पर रख लिया गया । ये सब बातें वहां पर होती हैं । हमको यह एसेस करना है कि ये सब बात किस तरीके से घट सकती हैं, जिससे हम लोगों के सामने यह साबित कर सकें कि प्राईवेट सैक्टर के मुकाबले में पब्लिक सैक्टर ज्यादा अच्छा है ।

वहां पर एक और कारण भी है । रिटायर्ड लोगों को और डेपुटेशन पर लोगों को वहां नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि रिटायर्ड लोगों को तो यह ख्याल रहता है कि हमको समय काटना है, क्या करें । अगर किसी से किसी तरह की ग़लती हो जाए, तो एक्शन नहीं ले सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमारा हिन्दू देश है, हिन्दुस्तान है, यहां बड़ी दया आती है कि बेचारा मर जायगा, क्या करना है । जो लोग वहां पर डेपुटेशन पर हैं, उनको एक या दो साल के बाद वापस जाना है, इसलिए वे भी पूरे मन से काम नहीं करते हैं । जिस तरह से किसी आफिसर को किसी एक जगह पर तीन बरस से अधिक नहीं रखते हैं, वैसे ही वहां भी नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए ।

आज की स्थिति में हम एसास करें कि हम अपने लक्ष्य तक कहां तक पहुंचे हैं । उत्पादन का बढ़ना तो ठीक है । उत्पादन तो बढ़ना ही है, बढ़ेगा, वर्कर्ज काम करते हैं, लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य से हमने इस ओर कदम बढ़ाया है, वह पूरा हो रहा है या नहीं, यह ऐसस करना जरूरी है । आपके द्वारा मिनिस्ट्री के सामने मेरा सुझाव है कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इस बारे में एन्क्वायरी करे और वह ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करे कि तीन स्टील प्लांट्स में आपस में ट्रांस्फर्ज भी हो सकें । तीन स्टील प्लांट्स हैं, लेकिन उनमें न तो नौकरी समान है, न उनका वेतन समान है, न उनका काम समान है और न आफ़िसर्ज की तनख्वाह इत्यादि में ही समानता है । इन सब को देख कर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जाये कि तीनों जगह समान स्थिति हो जाये ।

यह तो रही एक साधारण बात, लेकिन कुछ अपनी समस्यायें भी रखना चाहता हूं । हमारे आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० (इण्डियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस) ने यह तय किया है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा का अन्त कर दिया जाये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सरकार ने भी तय कर दिया है ।

श्री वाकलीवाल : सरकार ने भी तय कर दिया है । अभी नौरोज़ाबाद में हमारे स्टील वर्कर्ज फ़ैडरेशन का सालाना जल्सा हुआ था । उन्होंने भी यह प्रस्ताव पास करके भेजा है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा नहीं होनी चाहिए । एक तो मालिकी बड़ी रद्दी चीज है और ठेकेदारी के बीच में काम करने वाले आदमी के तो दो दो मालिक हो जाते हैं और उसमें भी पब्लिक सैक्टर में । प्राईवेट सैक्टर में तो सचमुच मालिक मालिक है । यहां तो मुलाज़िम मालिक बन जाता है, यह बड़ी मुश्किल है और उसमें भी मुलाज़िम हो और ठेकेदार, उस बेचारे ग़रीब की, जो वहां काम करता है, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है । ठेकेदारी प्रथा तुरन्त बन्द हो जानी चाहिये । सरकार की भी नीति है कि इस प्रथा को बन्द कर दिया जाए । सरकार भी ठेकेदारी नहीं कराना चाहती है ।

भिलाई में एक और अजीब तरीका है । मैं वहां से आया हूं । वहां पर ठेकेदारी प्रथा में यहां तक होता है कि ठेकेदार चाहे जो करते हैं, मनमाने ढंग से काम करते हैं और किसी की सुनते नहीं हैं । भिलाई में लाइमस्टोन का काम एक तो मकैनिज्म से होता है और दूसरे मैनुअल लेबर से । मेरा ऐसा अन्दाजा है कि ८५ सैकड़ा तो मशीन से होता है और

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

पन्द्रह सैकड़ा मैनुअल लेबर से । इसकी मांग हर साल और हर वक्त होती है । लेकिन तीन तीन महीने के ठेके एक साथ दे दिये जाते हैं । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो मजदूर होते हैं वे बाकी दिनों में खाली रहते हैं, उनको बाकी दिनों में कोई काम नहीं मिलता है । एक दूसरी चीज भी इसमें होती है । ठेकेदार माप करते हैं जो मैटीरियल मजदूरों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है । उसके बाद वे ले जाते हैं और जो अफसर होते हैं वे उसका माप करते हैं । जब मापा जाता है तो कागजों में ज्यादा दिखाया जाता है और होता कम है । इस तरह से मैटीरियल कम मिलता है और पेमेंट ज्यादा करना पड़ता है । इस तरह की जो बातें हैं, इनकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

सरकार की यह नीति है कि वर्कर्ज को व्यवस्था में भागीदार बनाया जाए । यदि ऐसा किया जाएगा तो जितनी भी त्रुटियां हैं, वे सब दूर हो सकती हैं । मैनेजमेंट में वर्कर्ज भी भाग ले सकें, इसका प्रबन्ध आपको करना चाहिये ।

स्टील वर्कर्ज के लिए वेज बोर्ड बना था । उसके कुछ महीने बाद इटेरिम रिलीफ की घोषणा की गई थी । वह दिया भी गया था । लेकिन लगभग चार हजार लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को आज भी इंटेरिम रिलीफ नहीं मिला है । इसका कारण यह है कि उनको वेतन दरें अभी तक निश्चित नहीं हो पाई हैं, रेट निश्चित नही हो पाया है । यह दफ्तर की गलती है । दफ्तर की गलती की वजह से मजदूरों को मुसीबत उठानी पड़े, यह जायज नहीं है । इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

स्टील प्लांट्स में, भिलाई में प्रोडक्शन बोनस फैक्टरी में काम करने वालों को मिलता है । इससे कुछ और लोग बच गए हैं जिनको मिलना चाहिए था । उस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही थी । बाकी जो लोग हैं, उनको भी यह प्रोडक्शन बोनस दिया जाए, ऐसा मेरा मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । वर्क चार्ज्ड लोगों को एग्रीमेंट होने के बावजूद भी माइंज में परमानेंट नहीं किया गया है । अनेमार सिस्टम जो है, इसको एबालिश करने की बात तय हुई थी । लेकिन अभी तक वह ज्यों का त्यों बना हुआ है । इस सिस्टम में यह होता है कि चाहे उनको जितने दिनों तक रख लिया जाए और चाहे जब निकाल दिया जाए । इसमें जो दिक्कत होती है, वह आपसे छिपी हुई नहीं है । उनकी यह दिक्कत दूर होनी चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट के मुकाबले पब्लिक सैक्टर की कीमत बढ़े, उसको ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाए । वहां पर इस तरह की भी व्यवस्था हो कि जो जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको मैनेजमेंट में भागीदार बनाया जाए । जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, चाहे जिस तरह का भी वे धंधा करते हैं, माल सप्लाई करते हैं या जिन को तनख्वाह मिलती है, वे सबके सब क्विक डिसिशन्ज लें, ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तभी इस तरह के उद्योग व्यापारिक संस्थायें मानी जा सकेंगी ।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी को जो सफलतायें उन्होंने दिखाई हैं, एक बार फिर उनके लिए बधाई देता हूं ।

Shri R. Barua: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I express my satisfaction because this Ministry is now under the charge of Mr. Subramaniam who does not indulge so much in lashing out dogmas and, I feel, he minds his work—rathter assiduously. So far as steel planning both for the country's industrial development and for defence is concerned, the target which we have fixed is not scientific.

The plan fails to give proper perspective projection of steel requirements in these progressive times. Take, for instance, the Third Plan target. We have to produce steel ingots to the tune of 10 million tons and at the end of the Sixth Plan period probably it is going to be 50 million tons. Now, these plan figures have created a psychology of 'thus far and no further'. That has led to a sense of deceptive conplacency which is very much dangerous. In this world, we find that different countries are developing their iron resources at a terrific speed. For example, China, after an intensive geological survey, have assessed their potential reserve and their deposits of iron ore, say, in Shansi is to the tune of 700 crores tons and in Hanan alone the estimated iron deposit is 300 crores tons. As against that—I expect that our reports would disclose—what is our iron deposit in India? What is our reserve on which we can depend upon? So far no proper geological survey has been taken in hand to find out the real resources as a result of which we do not know what our potentialities are. Therefore, I say, there should be intensive geological survey to find out and assess our potential resources of iron ore. Our plan figures must undergo a radical change because of the new developments that has been created by the Chinese aggression plus the cold war fever which is prevading the entire world.

In the last war, the United States of America alone, out of her total production of 70 to 80 million tons of iron, diverted half of it to war preparations. Taking that in view and considering the fact that, apart from America, there are other countries who put their iron production in a common pool, we can just visualise what the requirement of war is. If we take into consideration our own limited resources even to attain self-sufficiency in defence efforts, we require at least 2 million tons of iron for defence alone. That will simply mean 1|40th of what America did in the last war. That being the insignificant position as compared to America, what is our target? Our target is only 10 million tons for the Third Plan period. We are creating a psychology of self-complacency which is very much dangerous. We are not having a proper geological survey to assess our own potential and to what extent it should go. There should be rethinking about the fixation of our targets. Even to achieve that target, we must make serious attempts in all directions. Otherwise, if you have some sort of a satisfaction by saying we have arrived somewhere near the targetted figure, that will lead us no where. For instance, what has China done? I am taking the figures of China only to show the comparative position in which we stand. In 1957, steel production in China was 53 lakh tons. In 1960, it went up to 184 lakh tons. That is an increase of 350 per cent. That being the position, I once again draw the pointed attention of this Ministry to look into this serious aspect of shortfall to which we are gradually dragging the country.

Generally we try to throw the blame on teething troubles. For instance, Rourkela was suffering for a long time and we said that these are teething troubles are taking the country to an insipient stage. Once we lapse into this attitude of depending upon excuses, we shall not be in a position to take the country onward in the march for steel self-sufficiency. From the Estimates Committee report and other reports, it is apparent that there are serious defects in forward planning, there are serious defects in management, there is no decentralisation of power. All these things collectively lead to the losses recorded in the different sectors. Therefore, I plead with the Ministry to see that they come with bold decisions and do serious thinking so far as future outlays are concerned. Even to achieve our limited targeted figures, we shall have to invest a large amount of money. The question of capital outlay is a serious problem. Therefore, it needs serious thinking on the part of the Ministry. Particularly in view of the attitude shown by America with

[Shri R. Barua]

regard to Bokaro, I hope there will be some sort of a re-adjustment of policy that the Ministry is so long following.

14·52 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair.*]

I am afraid this attitude, and this reluctance on the part of America not to go ahead with the Bokaro plant is connected with our political and economic mood which must be looked into. In this regard, we cannot afford to be very much orthodox. In order to face the crisis, our country needs steel supply very urgently.

Coming to the question of future requirements, we have yet to make up iron to the tune of Rs. 361 crores. We are not in a position to meet the gap. The engineering industry is suffering very much for want of steel. In order to meet this deficiency I would submit that we should go ahead with the setting up of pig iron plants in different sectors as quickly as possible.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Different regions.

Shri R. Barua: Different places wherever it is possible. It is a matter to be seriously thought about. Otherwise, it will not only retard the growth of our steel industry, but also it will retard the progress of the engineering industry in the different sectors. No orthodoxy should in any way stand in the way of the establishing of plants for producing pig iron.

Coming to Heavy electricals, I find that the Government was rather taking a bohemian attitude towards this. It is very clear that a country's prosperity is measured—not only prosperity, but also industrial achievements—in terms of per capita consumption of electricity. The Government also duly realised this aspect of the question. But, we were proceeding very slowly in this matter. It is unfortunate, as has been disclosed in the Estimates Committee report that the Ghose Committee's report of 1949 and the Foreign Manufactureres reports of 1954 are missing from the Government files. That shows that Shri C. Subramaniam has now come to a department in which there was something wrong. He must find out why these things should happen, why important documents like these, for an industry which is so essential for the country, are not to be found even now. I am not placing this in an attitude of criticism. I am giving a warning, because there must be something very unpalatable going on inside the management. That is a thing to be seen. The Government, however, came to the conclusion to establish Heavy electricals at Bhopal and some other places. But, their performance, so far, is very much disappointing. I find that the estimated production of heavy electricals worth Rs. 2·60 crores. That is the revised estimate. Till 30th March 1963, the production was only Rs. 1.77 crores worth—far below the targeted figure. There was loss in 1960-61. It was Rs. 46 lakhs. In 1961-62, the loss went up to the tune of Rs. 106.78 lakhs. These are very disconcerting figures.

It has also to be seen that so far as the planning aspect of this was concerned, there was no forward thinking. On top of that even in outlays, there were constant changes from time to time. All these things led to serious loss to the industry. Again, the price of generators and other things that we are having from Bhopal, do not compare favourably with things of similar type imported from outside. The Government has fixed up a price policy by putting it at the landed cost of the things that we import. That pricing policy is neither sound commercially nor economic; nor is it scientific. Therefore, something shall have to be done to reduce the cost structure. Otherwise, it will seriously hamper our power projects. Power projects are essential, as I have already said, for the development of the country. These two things are inter-related. Unless

the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries come forward with proper production of these electricals development projects will suffer seriously and the country will be led to a serious crisis. It has also to be seen that in the present context and attitude of the world, it may not be possible at all times to get generators and heavy electricals from outside. Therefore, the importance of this industry becomes all the more important.

At the same time, while I am advancing my criticism with regard to the shortfalls, with regard to mismanagement that is pervading in this industry, I am also conscious of the fact that various forces are now working in this country. Their intention is to demolish the picture of democratic socialism which we so much love and which we so much like. These forces are pulling in different directions. Some may be motivated by their personal ends; some may be motivated by the intention of dragging the country under the hegemony of some alien rule, and some may exert their influence on these forces without knowing what they are actually doing.

15 hrs.

Therefore, in view of the different forces developing within the country, and the other developments outside the country, I plead with the hon. Minister that these defects which have already shown signs in this department must be remedied and that too very quickly and drastically.

Coming to the cement industry, I submit that the cement industry is vitally connected with the defence requirements, and particularly in strategic areas. Our performance, so far as cement is concerned, was not very bad till late, but even then, we are lagging behind by about 2 million tons. All the same, the production of cement is tied up with the production of the cement manufacturing machinery. I doubt whether this inflexible connection between the production of cement and the production of the cement-manufacturing machinery will be of much avail in the present circumstances. I hope, therefore, that the Ministry will see whether this rule of rigidity can be made rather flexible so that the cement production may go up and meet the increasing demands of defence as well as of industry.

There are other machinery also in respect of which I submit that our performance has been very slow, but so far as the textile machinery is concerned, we were to produce plants worth Rs. 310 crores, but we have produced only Rs. 142 crores worth of machinery; so, there is a gap of about Rs. 168 crores. Similarly, there are other items of machinery also in which there has been a shortfall. In this way, there are shortfall in other departments.

Coming to fertilisers which are also directly connected with production, the production of fertilisers is not going on well. Therefore, I hope that the Ministry will take special note of these matters. As I have already stated, it is the sacred duty of Shri C. Subramaniam to see that our edifice of democracy is not shattered by the different forces gradually developing within the country, and if he performs his duties well with energy, foresight and some amount of forthright leadership, I hope the steel industry will come out successful and the country will be saved of a serious disaster which otherwise nobody can avert.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): I am thankful to you for allowing me to intervene in this debate. I do not propose to take much time of the House on the subject of steel and heavy industries, although I shall briefly skip over them. I shall mainly confine myself to the cement industry.

Shri R. Barua has just now made a reference to cement. I would place a few points before the House regarding the cement industry. There has

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

been a significant increase in industrial production in the steel as well as the heavy industries section with which this Ministry is dealing. The general index of the industry's production for the year 1962 is about 150 as against 139 last year. The Third Plan target in respect of most of the heavy industries, which are looked after by the Department of Heavy Industries, has been licensed and is already covered by the issue of industrial licences. The Development is endeavouring to ensure the speedy implementation of the licences already issued; while endeavouring to step up the additional capacity, efforts are also being made to utilise the existing capacity.

So, as far as the heavy industries section is concerned, the rise in production is perceptible. It is also true that the self-sustained growth of the industries depends to a large extent on the development of machine-building and machine-tool industries which produce capital goods, and that capital goods production is not on the firm basis, and, therefore, we have to look to the development of the machine-building and machine-tool industry. I am glad to say that during 1962, machinery and machine-tools worth about Rs. 200 crores have been manufactured.

Similarly, as far as the steel industry is concerned, we have been able to turn the corner. The sick child of the steel industry, Rourkela, has now started blooming up with youthful vigour and Durgapur has also come up, and Bhilai was already better. Therefore, the production of steel which was limping and was very much on the dangerously low side has come up, and since October, 1962 we are progressing ahead. The production of pig iron has come up to 1·07 million tons as against 0·99 million tons in 1961-62, and the production of steel ingots was 5·39 million tons as against 4·27 million tons in 1961-62.

Having said this generally about the steel and the heavy industries section, I would come to the cement side. As is well known to the House, cement plays a very important part in the construction and development of the country, and the cement industry occupies a very important place as far as our country is concerned. The capital employed in the cement industry is round about Rs. 70 crores, and about 37,000 workers are employed in this industry. At the moment we have got about 36 to 37 factories in our country, and the installed capacity of these factories is about 9·994 million tons. There has been a considerable increase in production since December, 1962, as far as the cement industry is concerned. This is mainly due to the activated climate on account of the emergency, but at the same time, we shall have to realise that all the persons concerned in the cement industry have put in their best efforts, and it is on account of those efforts also that the cement industry has achieved a greater production during the last few months. The difficulties which we were facing in the cement industry, as far as the rated production is concerned, have been mostly overcome.

As far as the cement industry is concerned, it is one of the largest consumers of coal, because it consumes about 3·72 million tons of coal, which is about one-eighth of the total production of coal. Similarly, the cement industry also consumes a lot of jute bags, which is about one-sixth of the jute industry's production. So, the cement industry occupies an important place from that point of view. The large consumption of coal also requires a lot of transport facilities. During the last few months, it has been seen that the coal supplies to the cement industry have improved. It was because of the lack of coal supplies during the year 1961-62 that the cement production could not go up, and after the coal position has improved, the cement production position has also improved.

Similarly, it has also been attempted to see that the coal supply to the cement industry is not only moved by the railways but also by the sea-cum-rail route, and for that purpose, a subsidy on coal has been given so that the rates for the sea route supply may be the same as for the rail route supply. Apart from this, we have also tried to see that certain factories which are based on coal may be oil-fired. About three factories, namely the Talaiyuthur factory, the ACC at Dwaraka and the Ranavav cement factory, have already been on the oil-fire now and, therefore to that extent, the coal supply position has been made easy. Similarly concession in freight is also given for the movement of furnace oil, which has also resulted in an improvement in the position.

So, not only with regard to the coal supply but with regard to the finished products also, it has been arranged that the supplies of the finished goods move properly from the factories to the areas concerned and do not create a bottleneck. To that extent the facilities have been made available, and it is also being tried that cement may be moved by road as well as by sea.

Similarly, as regards the other facilities which the cement industry requires, especially power, we have again and again requested the State Governments and made it very clear to them that this should be given the top priority. Sometimes even when the cement factories are ready they are not given power in time and therefore, they are not able to go into production. Cases of such a nature came to our notice, two in Andhra Pradesh and one in Mysore. So we have requested State Governments to give priority to the supply of power to this industry.

Apart from this we have also tried to give incentives for higher production of cement. During the last three years ending 1962, we have given an increase in price; this ranges between Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 5.00 per ton, the difference between the ex-works price payable and Rs. 75 per ton over the highest production of the last 3 years.

Not only we have given incentive to producers. As regards the workers also, we have tried to see that the recommendations of the Wage Board are implemented. The first phase of the recomendations regarding the cement industry has been implemented. As regards the second phase a study of the workload is being carried out. As soon as it is over the second phase of the recommendations would also be implemented. Therefore we have tried to give incentives to the producers as well as the workers.

Apart from this, we have also tried to see that the balancing equipment required by the cement industry is made available to it. On this account, about Rs. 2 crores have been provided, and from that point of view, the situation has eased. With all these efforts, the utilisation of existing capacity has shown perceptible improvement of late. Although the high level of production we have been able to achieve during the last few months is about 107—107 per cent of the production previously, and although the present trend of production will be maintained, and although this is a very high rate of production we hope that with the interest that the employers and workers take in the industry, the industry will progress furher.

We have also tried to see that the requirements for installation of fresh capacity are properly kept in view. While the targets for the Third Plan were being formulated, it was decided that about 15·2 million tons should be the figure. Keeping that in view, production would be about 13·2 million tons. This was fixed on the basis of 8 million tons in 1960-61 hoping that there would be a 10 per cent rise possible every year. Later on, it was found that the target which we had fixed was much lower. Today we are facing this difficulty. Actually what happened during the slump period of

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

1959-60 was that since cement was said to be available in good quantity, production was not kept properly and for about 18 months, most of the activity of licence-giving also suffered. Later on it was realised that this was not a correct policy, and actually the demand for cement is more than the supply available. Now the new defence requirements have also come into the picture. Therefore, we are trying to revise the target upwards. But in view of our present difficulties and so many things, I do not think it would be possible for us during the Third Plan period to go beyond 14 million tons—perhaps it might be between 13—14 million tons. At the same time, we are trying to see that whatever enhanced rate of production has been achieved during the last few months should be kept up and new capacity should be created. For that purpose, we have licensed many new units. We hope that most of them will come up. Out of the total of licences for about 9·3 million tons, so far 4 million tons are covered by the issue of licences for import of plans or components, and we hope that a capacity of 14 million tons would be achieved.

But according to present policy, as Shri Barua also referred, cement plants are not allowed to be imported in full because after all, we want to give scope for indigenous machinery. Unless we tie up the present licenses with indigenous production of machinery, it would not be possible to create machine manufacturing capacity in this country. But we have not got a rigid view on this point. In those cases which are on an advanced stage, we have allowed the import of certain components and even machinery to the tune of Rs. 40—50 lakhs per individual unit so that production may be achieved. Therefore, our attitude on this point is not rigid. At the same time, it is our endeavour to see that the cement machine manufacturing programme also comes up in the country. Therefore, ultimately licences will have to be tied up with local machinery.

We are also trying to see that there is production of slag cement also. Our target for this is about 2 million tons. Efforts are being made to produce cement from slag in Bhilai and in Durgapur. For Rourkela, it will take some time because it is under examination. Slag cement is being produced at Bhadravati from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and at Chabasa from the Jamshedpur slag. About 1,90,000 tons of slag cement is being produced. But we want to utilise the slag capacity to the fullest possible extent so that the production of slag cement also coems up.

With regard to problems of distribution, because the effective demand is about 9·25 million tons and production is about 8·28 million tons, there is a gap of a million tons and because of that there is always a tendency to give the demand on an inflated basis. Therefore, whatever demands we receive are also inflated. At the same time, it is also a known fact that there is a shortage of cement and so there will be difficulty in distribution. But we are trying to see that cement is being distributed quite fairly and for that various things are being attended to.

Recently, with regard to quality control of cement, we issued an order (in 1962) under the Essential Commodities Act so that any complaints that may arise in regard to adulteration of cement may also be removed.

Even with all these efforts, the cement problem would be there. Therefore, distribution and other things will have to be attended to.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Steel and heavy industries constitute the basic factor which strengthens our industrial economy. I am glad that Shri C. Subramaniam is in charge of this very important and significant portfolio. He has put in a drive which has made for greater production.

The demand for steel in the country has been increasing of late. We are informed that our anual demand now is of the order of 5·1 million tons, but actually indigenous poduction is only 4 million tons. Import would account for about 0·8 million tons leaving a gap or shortfall of 0·3 million tons. This is the present position. By the end of the Third Plan, our targeted production will be 10 million tons. I am afraid it may not be possible to reach that target even in the first year or the second year of the Fourth Plan. Even with regard to pig iron, the estimated demand is 1:8 million tons, and the production is only one million tons. Our three steel plants have been of late registering a good record of production except Rourkela Bhilai and Durgapur have reached their target of production.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Rourkela also.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Rourkela had reached 90 per cent.

Shri C. Subramaniam: 100 per cent.

Shri T. Subramanyam: I am very glad. It is very heartening to hear that Rourkela has reached the target of production of one million tons.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): It was a sick child.

Shri T. Subramanyam: It was a sick child, but it has got over all those troubles and difficulties, and I am sure it will be a healthy, improving, progressive child before long.

The investment in these three plants has been of the order of about Rs. 707 crores—about Rs. 349 crores of share capital and Rs. 357·1 crores of loans. The steps taken with regard to expansion are also making headway. I learn that equipment is already being received with regard to Bhilai, and that tenders are being called for with respect to the other plant.

This morning I read in the papers, and it was heartening that a ministerial committee of West Germany has accorded sanction for providing assistance to the expansion of the Rourkela plant.

Then, Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel Co., have also progressed, though they have not reached the full target of production.

In this context I must refer to the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. Production was to be increased to 100,000 tons even in the Second Plan, but that could not be done because of some reasons. The proposal now is to manufacture 85,000 tons of finished steel, may be by the end of 1963. I must also gratefully acknowledge that the hon. Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, is responsible for another proposal. He threw out a suggestion that the whole plant should be converted to the manufacture of special steel, so that ultimately it could manufacure about 80,000 of finished steel with only the addition of a few units which would cost about Rs. 8 crores. I am sure this will be given effect to because special and alloy steel occupies a strategic position in our industrial economy and is required for various things including defence. We are at present manufacturing only about 24,000 tons of special steel. In the Fourth Plan the demands are expected to increase to five lakh tons. About 261,000 tons of capacity has been licensed or approved so far. The gap is still very great. Of course, attempts are being made to set up an alloy steel plant at Durgapur also and steps are being taken, but still I urge the Minister to see that the implementation of these schemes is expedited.

With rgard to Bokaro, I learn that the final project report has been received. Probably it is under examination. This morning I read in the papers that the U.S. Ambassador has stated that it is possible to have an efficient low-cost plant at Bokaro. that it should be built by American engineers on behalf of the Government of

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

India, that there will not be any import of ideology, nothing will be done to see that the image of America is introduced here. It is very heartening. I hope the Minister will pursue the matter and see that this is given effect to shortly.

Reverting to pig iron, licences have been issued to about seven concerns. In this context, I refer to page 16 of the Ministry's Report which says:

> "To augment the production of pig iron which is in short supply, the question of setting up of a blast furnace complex in the Goa-Hospet region and low-shaft blast furnaces at the Hindustan Steel Plants utilising nut coke are at present under consideration."

I may mention that in this region in Bellary District we have known reserves of iron ore to the tune of 2,000 million tons. The full known reserves of our country are about 25,000 million tons, while the reserves of the whole world are stated to be about 85,000 million tons. Therefore, we stand in a very good position in the availability of iron ore, and this region I am referring to has the most precious iron ore, with an iron content of over 65 per cent., very often 70 per cent. There is no need for any beneficiation here. Therefore, it should be possible to set up pig iron plants, and it is also possible to set up a steel plant here.

Some time back the hon. Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries was saying that it was possible to think of installing a big plant here with one million tons capacity which could be increased later on to three or four million tons. Shri Morarka was saying that it should be possible to make the capacity of each plant five million tons, but we are far from that yet. He quoted the instance of America. In America, steel production today is 100 million tons, whereas in our country the total production does not reach the capacity of one plant in America. Therefore, it is good to plan from now on a plant of one million tons in this Bellary area which could be increased later on to three or four million tons.

Then, it should be possible to import coal also from other countries *via* the ports. Our iron ore is going through various ports. Attempts are being made to export iron ore from this area and a broad gauge line is also being built. Steps should be taken to see that the wagons have a two-way traffic, and that coal is imported into this area, so that a good-sized steel plant may be installed.

With regard to distribution of steel, the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, has to deal with nearly 50,000 indents every year. Each indent has to be scrutinised and checked and planning notes have to be put against each indent, which is an arduous and tiresome job, but the organisation of the office and administrative procedures are not adequate. So, the screening is applied only with regard to relaxed categories, and the work is left to the clerical staff, and it is done mostly on an *ad hoc* basis. I am afraid that the position is very unsatisfactory in this respect.

The distribution takes place through the stockists, and there is room for patronage in this. It has come to my knowledge that many small-scale industries have often complained at the lack of supply of iron and steel. Even the co-operative sector has complained to me. I therefore suggest that steps should be taken to see that the small-scale industry and the multi-purpose co-operative societies at the Taluk level are made stockists and enabled to have stocks of iron and steel.

In the rerolling industry there is an imbalance in regional distribution. In spite of the limited availability of billets, licences have been issued for a capacity of 150,000 tons to serve the

various under-served States. Mysore, Madras, Andhra and Kerala have also been given licences for a capacity of 15,000 tons each. I hope this will be implemented without much difficulty.

In this context, I would refer to the heavy machine building projects. Without these our industrial base will not be complete or strengthened, and we will not be able to reach the position of take off or achieve the results of a self-sustaining or self-generating economy. We must be able to manufacture the designs of our plants and make plants also and install them and work them with our own technicians. That is the position which we should achieve. This heavy engineering plant which is being set up at Ranchi will enable us to reach that position where we will be able to build heavy machine building projects. It will enable us to produce machines to the tune of 45,000 tons in the first stage and 80,000 tons in the second stage. It is estimated to cost Rs. 40 crores. The foundry forge plant is to cost Rs. 96 crores and the Heavy Machine Tools project is to cost about Rs. 25 crores. They would certainly strengthen our economy and make us strong in this position. I must also refer to the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore. The first and second projects manufactured machines numbering 1120 valued at Rs. 4 crores from 1st April to 31st April, 1962. It is expected to build two more machine tool factories, one in Punjab and another in Kerala.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue on Monday if he likes.

Shri T. Subramanyam: I will continue on Monday.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETEENTH REPORT

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up Private Members' Business.

Shri **Ansar Harvani** (Bisauli): Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th of April, 1963."

Mr. Chairman: I shall put it to the vote of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I feel that the second Resolution about the nationalisation of banks is very important....

Mr. Chairman: We shall come to it later. The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th of April, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REGIONAL DISPARITY—*contd.*

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by His Highness Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo on the 15th March, 1963:

> "This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of Members of both Houses of Parliament to go into the question of disparity in the development of various regions in the country and to suggest ways and means to lessen such growing disparity."

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Madam Chairman, I was on

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

my legs last time. May I submit that the discussion was deferred last time because we were short of time and it was felt that more time should be allotted to this Resolution. May I suggest that this resolution may be given one additional hour?

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted for the discussion of this Resolution was one hour and the time taken is 29 minutes. 31 minutes remain.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I suggest that one more hour may be allotted.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I oppose this. At least one minute should be given to me to move my Resolution which is also very important.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Let Shri Mathur move the motion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I beg to move:

> "That the time allotted for this resolution be extended by one hour."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): As I pointed out earlier, the other Resolution is also important. I have a feeling that since we are discussing the subject of planning, regional disparities, etc. can be taken up at that time. So, the time allotted should be extended by half an hour for this resolution and more time should be given to the other Resolution.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): May I know whether there will be an opportunity given to me to move my Resolution?

Mr. Chairman: After the discussion is over, let us see.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Madam Chairman, it was the sense of the House the other day and the Speaker also agreed. Otherwise, we would have concluded the discussion on that very day. Now, I have to say something and the Minister has to reply.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): If I may supplement what has fallen from the hon. Member, I would require about 25-30 minutes to reply.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The point raised by the hon. Member is correct. If the time for this Resolution is extended, he may not get an opportunity of moving his resolution because the time for the next resolution is two hours.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: In that case, I may be permitted now itself to move my resolution. I shall take only one minute. If the Chair allows me to move my resolution, now, I shall move my resolution. That is enough. The Resolution will be in possession of the House and the time may be extended as he wants.

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Gadwal): Is this in order? Only one resolution can be moved at a time. Can resolutions be taken up in advance like this?

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): If he is allowed, then the fourth one can be taken up and allowed to be moved also.

Mr. Chairman: The first resolution should be disposed of before the second one is taken up. I shall now put Shri Mathur's motion to vote. The question is:

> "That the time allotted for this resolution be extended by one hour."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Madam Chairman, I shall go straight to the subject. There is very little

time. This problem has been discussed in this House more than once. But the plain fact is that it has defied all solutions and I have no doubt that it will continue to do so. This is not a problem which will yield to timid approaches as have been made so far. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to state what positive steps have been taken in this particular direction to lessen regional disparities and what is the result of those positive steps? Can they give us facts and figures and convince this House that disparities have diminished to any extent. My submission is that they have not only not diminished but they have been accentuated. We have not been able to take up courage to tackle this problem and unless we do so the problem will defy these solutions for all times. I will give you facts and figures which will convince the House that the disparities instead of being narrowed down have grown deeper. Those areas which were depressed are weaker. Those areas which were progressive had developed and have gone further. It does not mean that we grudge any development of any particular areas. But my submission is that the basic policy itself is wrong; whether you take the case of Orissa, or Assam or Rajasthan, you will find the same position. I will illustrate my viewpoint by taking the case of Rajasthan simply because I am in possession of all the facts in the case of Rajasthan.

The first thing which I would like to impress upon the House is that a particular area or a State which is backward must be asked to do its very best so far as the question of raising the resources is concerned. The House will be a little surprised to know that so far as Rajasthan is concerned, the *per capita* income of Rajasthan is lower than the average per capita income of the country as a whole. But the per capita tax burden in Rajasthan is higher than the average per capita tax burden in the country, which means that Rajasthan has done all that it could possibly have been asked to do. The outstanding fact is that the per capita income is less than the average, and the per capita tax burden is larger in Rajasthan than the average of the country.

In the second Five Year Plan Rajasthan was asked to raise resources to the extent of Rs. 8 crores. But in their anxiety to go ahead they raised not only Rs. 8 crores but Rs. 14 crores. What is the position today in the third Plan? You will find that in Rajasthan, take first electricity or power generation, which is most important, and which is a measure of progress of the country. In the matter of power, Rajasthan had hardly by the end of the second Five Year Plan electrified 150 towns and villages; take Madras; it has electrified more than 10,000 villages. The number of villages in Rajasthan is larger than those in Madras or Punjab. The question is not that of allocation for Punjab or Madras. I only want to impress upon the House whether we are doing anything to narrow down the disparities or not. The number of villages already electrified in Madras is probably over 10,000. It is 3,000 and more in Punjab. In Rajasthan it is only 150. What are we doing to bridge this gulf in the third Plan? In the third Plan, even if the programme is carried out, about which I have serious doubt, Rajasthan is supposed to electrify 75 towns and villages per year as against 1,000 to be electrified in Madras per year and more than 300 to 400 to be electrified per year in Punjab. How is this scheme of things going to narrow down the disparities?

Take the roads. You will be surprised to know that in the matter of roads Rajasthan has kept only about Rs. 13 crores for the entire third Five Year Plan. In the first two years of the third Five Year Plan, they have not been able to find resources even to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. The most surprising part of it is that in the third year they have reduced it, and

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

it is comparatively less than what it was for the second year. It is only Rs. 1.3 crores. Even the Minister of Planning was aghast when he was told that the total outlay which we in Rajasthan are going to spend in the third year of the third Plan is less than what it was in the second year of the third Plan. This is very surprising: instead of the tempo rising, as it is, in all other States, in Rajasthan we are going in the reverse gear. This quite clearly indicates that our Plan is basically defective and there is nothing in it which gives strength to those depressed areas to go forward and bridge or narrow down the disparities. Instead of the disparities being narrowed down we are going ahead in a manner that the disparities will grow wider and wider. I have given you facts and figures. It is alarming to us in Rajasthan that we are not even able to keep up our Plan target; we are not even going ahead even to this limited extent, and our plan outlays are diminishing from year to year whereas it should be the other way round.

This sad story does not end here, because I want to drive home the point that it is not the State which should be a unit for bridging the regional disparities. It would be an entirely wrong thing; in Rajasthan we are doing very little so far as industries are concerned. We are concentrating very much on irrigation and we are concentrating on agriculture now. Even in respect of agriculture and irrigation, what happens is that about three-fourth of the Plan outlays will be spent in only two districts: Ganganagar district and Kota district, because there we have got the Rajasthan Canal and the Chambal project respectively. The other 24 districts are going to be starved, and starved to death. Is this our concept of bringing up all the regions? It is not a complaint against any other State. Even within a State itself, this occurs, and there, when we are left with scanty resources, what has been done is not because of the needs of a particular area, not according to the very basic principle of the Plan, but it is only owing to political pressure. If a particular Minister comes from a particular State, he will have a little more! This is our criterion in distributing these things.

I am not speaking in the context of Rajasthan alone. The Chief Minister of Punjab said that now that Rohtak area is with him the Rohtak area will get all its development schemes going ahead. This is the sort of Plan that we have got. I have stated the position, and now I would like to give certain concrete suggestions. First, the Planning Minister has got to revise their entire approach to the problem. The first thing which I would like to stress upon them is this. I would remind the Minister of what Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said when he was Finance Minister. When we are in a welfare State, if the States have been doing all the tasks which have been assigned to them for raising the resources, then the question of resources by the States and the Centre pales into insignificance. It is not the question of the resources that only particular States can raise, but it is one of pooled resources, and we must see that according to the needs of society and of the area the Plan is fulfilled and that the States are not told, "you have not been able to raise the resources". If you do not follow this basic principle, we will never be able to get away from the wretched position in which we find ourselves, and the areas which are depressed will continue to be depressed because, in the first instance, in spite of the fact that there are very great potentialities, the only thing is that you have to give a helping hand to Rajasthan. After the two Plans, I have got the least doubt that Rajasthan would need no assistance whatsoever from the Centre.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall finish in two minutes. I have two suggestions to make. What I have so far said is Part I. You must accept this principle. The second principle which I wish to enunciate is that when we consider the regional disparities, let us forget the State boundaries. What Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said the other day while addressing the meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power—though it was said in his own offensive manner and with a sting of his own—had a lot of wisdom and truth in it. We must forget and obliterate the boundaries of States. When we are thinking of national projects, when we are thinking of major projects, we must only go by economic considerations. Having said that, and having done that, the regional disparities could be reduced only by small irrigation schemes, by small industries, by power and roads. Let these major projects be according to the economic considerations, but for regional development, where you have depressed areas, you must give them small irrigation and roads and small scale industries and power. The more depressed an area is, the greater is the resource which must be made available to it. If we accept these three principles, we can go ahead. First, the pooling of resources, in which case the capacity of a particular area pales into insignificance. Secondly, all large projects on a national basis should be according to economic considerations, absolutely forgetting the State boundaries. We must see that they give the best return to the country. The third is, to raise the depressed areas, you must support them. We do not obstruct the areas which are already developed. They can go ahead with their own resources. But the depressed areas must be fully supported by both the States and the Centre. Until and unless we have a dynamic and strong programme and revise our entire approach, I am sure this problem will continue to defy any solution.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Chairman, when this resolution about disparity and regional imbalance in our country is being discussed, I want to say something about the way in which my State is being treated so far as industrialisation is concerned. The third Plan has stressed the close inter-dependence of and the need for balance between national and regional development. It has further explained that,

> "Whatever the present shortcomings, the aim must be that over a reasonable period, all regions in the country should realise their potential for economic development and should attain levels of living not far removed from those of the nation as a whole."

We have set this example before us and it should be the endeavour of all in this country to see that every part of the country has a development of its own, both industrially and agriculturally.

I am very happy when I see the Madras State. There has been all-round development there. Whenever we think of the south, we think only of Madras. I am not complaining against my friends from Madras; they are very good, dynamic and enterprising people and intelligent. In that context of things, I would only impress upon my friends that south does not comprise of Madras alone; there are other States like Andhra, Kerala and Mysore, which need more attention from the Central Government. When I see the Central Cabinet, I find that our friends from Madras have had a very good dispersal. In all the important portfolios, we find our friends from Madras. We do not grudge it. I only want that it should be reflected in the development of other regions also.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

My State is a predominantly agricultural State For centuries together, we have been pursuing agriculture. 90 per cent of our population pursue agriculture in this country. Several friends have been very envious about the agricultural development that is being carried on in our State. They say, hundreds of crores have been spent and much of the land has been brought under irrigation and again we say that our State has been neglected. But I would point out that centuries back British administrators like Henry Cotton constructed anicuts across the Godavari and Krishna and we have been pursuing agriculture. After the advent of independence, the only important project we have got is the Nagarjunasagar project. Even before the Nagarjunasagar project has been conceived and sanctioned by this Government, so far as Andhra is concerned, it has been self-sufficient in regard to food production. So, we wanted that our State should also develop industrially.

For industrial development, electricity is very necessary and for that, we have been fighting all these days. We have been trying to adjust ourselves with our good neighbours Mysore and Maharashtra and come to some agreement, so that without affecting the interests of any other State, we may coexist. With the help of our friends, we want to have hydro-electricity in the State. Whenever we come forward either before this House or when we approach the State Government, we are told that nearly Rs. 140 crores have been spent on Nagarjunasagar project. As Mr. Mathur has been telling just now, for the development of the State, only certain areas have got natural advantages and we must spend there, so that we may exploit the national wealth. Though Andhra Pradesh is rich in mineral resources with vast potentials for industrialisation, nothing has been done so far. Whenever we come forward before this House, we are told that enough has been given to us.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Not even enough time is being given.

Mr. Chairman: There are many Members who want to participate and the time has to be distributed.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: If the country is to have all-round development, every part of the country should have equal treatment.

The other day I was hearing Mr. Alva speaking that every industry is being concentrated in Bangalore alone. I was very much surprised to hear an hon. Member from Mysore speaking like that and saying that no industry has been started in Kolar, though the Commerce and Industry Minister hails from Kolar. So, there should be a new appraisal of the needs and requirements of the country as a whole and it should be seen that every State gets its due share, both industrially and agriculturally. Every State should develop, so that there would not be any black spots and there will be all-round development in all fields of activity.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, I want to join my hon. friend Mr. Venkatasubbaiah in the cry for eliminating this disparity. It has become a perennial question here. We have been discussing it several times on several occasions through several media. The question is, even in some of our committees doubts have been raised as to what is meant by regional disparity and backwardness of regions.

15.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The main criterion should be what is the per capita income of each State and what is the per capita investment in each State. The second criterion

can be, what are the potential resources available in each State, not only financial or raw material resources, but also other resources like educated man-power or technical man-power. All these data should be collected and then only we can set up a system by which these disparities can be eliminated.

To us in Kerala that question comes only next now. We have been clamouring for industrialisation, for development of our hydro-electric potential and so many other things. But now the clamour is just going backward, namely, as to how to protect the industries already there. For instance, 10 lakhs of people have been depending on the coir industry. Now that industry has completely collapsed, not because there are no demands from outsiders. The main output has been mats and mattresses, which had been exported to Europe. Even now there is a potential market there, but actually the whole system is run in such a way that the profits of the industry are being swallowed by the continental manufacturers and we are left in the lurch. I do not know how we can modernise it and what steps have to be taken in order to revitalise the whole industry, which would give sustenance to 10 lakhs of people.

16 hrs.

The tile and brick industry there also has collapsed. There is no demand at all from outsiders. It is one of the major industries at one time started by foreign companies like the Basel Mission and Commonwealth companies. Kerala had a very great market even outside India. But at present that industry has collapsed. The raw material is simply the earth. That is available in plenty. It is also not a very highly machanised industry. Many people were engaged in it. But now that industry has gone down.

So also, Sir, there are other industries which could have been saved. Just like the textiles, there is the handloom weaving industry. So many other industries are also finding it very difficult to carry on. It is very pitiable that thousands of workers are now unemployed. We have raised this question many times here. Every time we raise this question, the Ministry concerned has been offering us many promises.

The biggest promise now offered is the ship-building yard which may give employment to about 6000 to 10,000 people. I am very sorry to remark that the biggest *kamadhenu* which has been offered is now looking at us, but that *kamadhenu* remains a barren cow now and not a milch cow. I do not know how long it will remain like that.

There are certain other aspects also. I take this opportunity to request the Minister of Planning to either return the land already acquired by the Government to its original occupants or to sell it in an auction so that at least the interests on the amounts so invested can be saved. A Government Press, which is a very vital organisation of the Government, was planned in the First Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan is already over and we are half way through the Third Five Year Plan. Even now the Press has not been established. Land for this purpose has been acquired and lakhs of rupees have been invested on it. It is not fetching any interest at all. It has become a veritable den of jackals and jackals are now howling in that land. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government that instead of promising very many big things it is better that they protect the existing things. Whatever new industries could be given, according to the resources available and the demands of the people, may be given and may be established in Kerala.

[Shri Warior]

Sir, I have many more things to say. In the matter of irrigation, power, flood control and other things I have much to say. I do not want to touch them because all those things are neglected and are completely ignored as far as Kerala is concerned. The geography of India stops with Madras, as Shri Venkatasubbaiah put it, but I would say that beyond that there is Kerala and the Government should pay its attention to that part of the land also.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been said very often by the Prime Minister, by the Planning Minister, by economists not only here but elsewhere in the world, that in the last few decades developed countries are becoming more developed, richer countries are becoming more rich, and the countries which are undeveloped, the countries which are poor are remaining comparatively at the same stage of development. What applies to countries, I would submit to you, Sir, also applies to **regions** within a country.

The whole purpose of planning, if I may submit, is to prevent this kind of imbalanced development. The whole purpose of planning is to strike a balance between the agricultural sector of development and the industrial sector of development, between the heavy industrial sector and the light industrial sector, between the rural sector and the urban sector, between the developed areas of the country and the undeveloped areas of the country. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will give one example. After 15 years of planning in this country—and this is the accusation which I level against the Planning Commission—take the *per capita* consumption of power. Compare Maharashtra and Madras on the one side with Andhra and Assam on the other.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Including Rajasthan.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: I am just taking examples at random. I am not speaking from any regional point of view. The whole purpose of planning is to avoid this imbalance. Have we done it? Six years ago, speaking in this hon. House, I submitted that before the Third Plan is visualised and developed we must keep this in view. But it has not happened. The Third Plan as it is proceeding is allowing these disparities to grow. Areas which are backward like Madhya Pradesh remain backward and areas which are developed like Maharashtra or Bengal and Bihar which have already certain industrial base are growing. Punjab is the only exception, for in the last 15 years it has been able to cover a kind of development take-off, as it is were.

It is very necessary, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that this imbalance should be avoided; otherwise, what happened in the United States of America is bound to happen in this country. In the United States of America, for hundreds of years the south remained backward while the north not only developed but it made America one of the powerful countries in the world, one of the most economically developed countries in he world, one of the richest countries in the world. Even so, there were large areas in the south which were undeveloped and backward. In the words of Mr. Rostow, one of the greatest economists that country has produced—he was speaking the other day at the Institute of Economic Growth—"The American South is just on the point of take-off". That is the disparity between the two. Are we going to allow this country to develop in this manner? Then, why have planning?

The members of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Planning say that, naturally, in the earlier periods of development wherever raw

material is available or wherever communications are good or wherever it is possible to rapidly develop a certain industry, we would locate that industry or power project there so that we will get full advantage from our investment for development. But that is what the private sector does. Why should the public sector follow the same lead? Surely the whole idea of planning, the whole idea of the public sector is to counteract this natural imbalance in the growth of economic development in a country. This is very important, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, and because there is no point in crying over spilt milk, crying over the First, Second and Third Plans, we should now bend our thoughts to the Fourth Plan. The idea or the conception of the Fourth Plan is now emerging—not the detailed Plan but the guide lines. But as it is emerging, I think in the detailed planning some thought should be given to this process of correcting regional imbalance and overcoming the natural deficiencies of an area that the entire country can grow in a certain balanced manner. Otherwise, Sir, what will happen is that the metropolitan areas like Bombay-Maharashtra sector or the Bengal-Bihar sector or the Madras sector—I agree that part of U.P. or parts of Bihar may be very backward—certain parts of Madras also tend to become metropolitan areas—will grow and the rest of the country, the under-developed areas, will become, as it were, a colonial hinterland. This is what we must avoid, because it sets in motion certain stresses and strains in the political and economic development of the country which can even lead, as it did in the United States, to civil war. That is the extreme example I am citing of this imbalance, but we should not allow those stresses and strains to grow in the socio-economic policy of this country.

I have nothing more to say, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, except to pointedly emphasise that we must avoid this imbalance in the planning at least in the Fourth Plan. I hope at the end of Fourth Plan we will be able to compliment the Planning Commission and saythat many of the imbalances in the economy, in the development of the country, have been overcome or at least the process has been initiated which will avoid this further growth in imbalance.

Shri Maheswar Naik (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would very much like to welcome....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may have 3 to 4 minutes each.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In 4 minutes we cannot say anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What can I do. Then hon. Minister wants 30 minutes.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Sir, I would very much like to welcome the resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend Maharaja P. K. Deo, But I cannot possibly agree with him when he demands that a parliamentary committee be set up for going into the question of disparity in the development of regions. The enquiry which he envisages in the Resolution will be just another organisation which will make an enquiry, the results of which will again go waste. In that connection, I would like to suggest that the Planning Commission should have a cell of its own so that it will be looking after prospective plans. It should go over the entire country and see for itself which are the regions which require to be developed in the context of the modern industrial growth.

I hope I will not be accused of being regional-minded, because so many of my friends have said so much of their own region only. As Shri Mathur has pointed out, even in the States political pressure rather than considerations of healthy development weigh heavily in finalising the industries to be set up in the various regions. Taking my own district of

[Shri Maheswar Naik]

Mayurbhanj, though it is an agricultural area, it has rich mineral resources and other materials which can be utilised for making it a prosperous industrial district. Whenever we demand for the setting up of some industries or some plants, the immediate excuse given is the absence of a railway system or communication system because of which it is very difficult to develop the mineral resources or other resources which can be utilised for industrial growth. But when we approach the Transport Ministry or Railway Ministry they put forth the plea that because there is no industry or any development plan under execution it is not possible to connect that place with the railway or road transport system. This is the difficulty which we are facing.

The disparity or imbalance should be looked into by the Planning Commission by establishing a cell of its own so that it can go into the various cases of imbalance. For example, take my own State. In spite of the rich mineral resources of that area, not a single industry has been set up there for the last 15 or 16 years after independence. Rather, when that area was under the administration of the ruler there were several industries like a spinning and weaving mill, glass factory, pottery, a vanadium factory for manufacture of special alloy steel and so on. Now those industries have also become defunct. That is why I would very much like the Ministry to go into the question of availability of resources, proximity of raw materials and the means of communication and develop the backward areas.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the Transport and Communications Ministry have developed Kandla as a free port so that imports can be had free of customs duty and the concerned industries may be developed in that area. I would very much like the same facility to be extended to Paradip port also so that the potentialities of that area in the form of mineral and other resources may be made available for export through this port from the hinterland.

With these words, I support the intention of my hon. friend, the mover of this resolution.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The main idea of the resolution is to go into the question of disparity in the development of various regions in the country and to suggest ways and means to lessen such growing disparities. The word used is "region". I think it is deliberately used here. It has been agreed in principle that our development should be such that it should be shared equally by all in the country; that is the idea of socialist development. But, whenever they sit themselves for planning, or take up the various schemes for development the main thing before them is the division of the country into several States —so much for this State, so much for that State and so on. If this thing is to be properly carried out in this way the country has to be divided into developed portion and undeveloped portion and attention should be paid to see how to bridge the gulf, how to give a proper quota to the undeveloped portion with a view to bring it to the level of the developed portion as early as possible. Unless that principle is accepted, it would not be possible to bring in real social development, which expects equality of distribution of wealth or equality of opportunity as the essential principles for its prosperity and growth. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, has laid great emphasis on this principle and, in my opinion, he has pin-pointed the right principle.

Take, for example, the State of Maharashtra, which consists of four parts—Maharashtra proper, Marathwada, Vidharba and Konkan. The whole State is supposed to be a prosperous State with a higher degree of

progress and so on. But, inside that State, though the State as such is called a progressive State, Marathwada and Vidharba have not progressed to the level of the other areas. I do not say it has been done deliberately, but unconsciously and instinctively the development of one area has been at the cost of neglect or want of development of another area, namely, Marathwada and Vidharba.

The Planning Commission must see to it that this kind of neglect is put an end to. That can be done only if it takes on its own hand the question of planning even within the State of all the resources and various schemes. Planning for the whole of India, including within the State, must be done by the Planning Commission; instead of depending entirely upon the views submitted by the States to the Planning Commission, it should make a proper division inside the State of developed and undeveloped portions and each unit should be separately considered. If schemes are prepared in that way, there is a possibility of making some approach at least towards the ideal of establishing a real socialist State. As the time at my disposal is very short—I am told only three or four minutes—it is impossible for me to develop this point further.

I will take only one example. The other day, there has been a great deal of controversy over the Krishna-Godavari waters. The waters of Godavari are supplied by tributaries that come through Vidharba, namely, Parnitha, Vainganga and Wardha. When it is a question of distribution of that water, not even one particle of that water could be diverted to the use of Vidharba, with the result that it goes without irrigation, without any facilities which adequate supply of water can provide. Even though it is necessary to supply water to those States which need it, it should not be at the expense of the area through which it flows. Before diverting the water that enters into Godavari to Krishna, we mean by the word 'region'? Does he which are just on the bank of Godavari. They should also be taken care of.

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): In Vidharba they can have full utilisation of Godavari waters. Nobody should object to it; nobody could object to it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Secondly, there was a big scheme for the irrigation of Vainganga in Vidharba area. We do not know the reason for it, but it was scrapped. Those engineers who had prepared it were never consulted. The State which prepared it was no longer in existence and the other State did not care for it.

All these things take place. Therefore, if we really have to proceed on the basis of equal social status being given, the Planning Commission itself must take it in its hand, try to distribute it all over India and not think in terms of States but in terms of the developed and undeveloped portions of States. If we proceed in that way, there is a possibility of this question being considered fairly and to the satisfaction of the people in the undeveloped regions of India.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है कि जब से देश को स्वतन्त्रता मिली है तब से हमारे देश की नेशनल इनकम बढ़ गयी है ।

आज डिसकशन रीजनल डिसपैरिटीज पर हो रहा है । इस समय कोई मद्रास की बात करता है, कोई केरल की, कोई मैसूर की बात करता है । मगर मैं आपको उस प्रदेश की बात बताऊंगा जो आज भी नंगा और भूखा है । वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश है । उत्तर प्रदेश में १२–१४ जिले ऐसे हैं जो अब भी बहुत गरीब हैं और जहां के लोग एक वक्त या आधा पेट भोजन करके जिन्दा रहते हैं । अभी हाल में जब भूख भूख से मुक्ति सप्ताह मनाया गया तो राष्ट्रपति ने भी कहा था कि

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

हमारे देश में १० से १५ प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो एक वक्त या आधा पेट खाकर रह रहे हैं। जबकि देश की नेशनल इनकम ३२७.३ रुपया पर हैड बतायी जाती है, वहां अब भी ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी आमदनी पांच आना रोज पड़ती है, और ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनको दो आने ही मजदूरी मिलती है और कहीं-कहीं उस दो आने में एक आना नकद मिलता है और एक आने के बजाए एक लोटा शरबत पीने को मिलता है। हलवाई के लिए तीन पाव सांवा दिया जाता है। और ये लोग जिनको एक वक्त भोजन मिलता है ये शीरा महुआ या आमकी गुठली या बरगद खाकर जिन्दा रह रहे हैं। इस इलाके की आबादी पर स्क्वायर मील ११०० से अधिक है। जमीन इतनी कम है कि वे खेतिहर भी नहीं हैं। हमारे आजमगढ़ जिले में २५ लाख आबादी में से आठ लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जो भूमि-हीन मजदूर हैं। उन को मजदूरी भी नहीं मिलती। अगर आप कानपुर या कलकत्ता या बम्बई में जायें तो आप को इस इलाके के लोग मजदूरी करते, कारखानों में काम करते और रिक्शा खींचते मिलेंगे। खेती के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था पर्याप्त नहीं है। ट्यूब वैल हैं तो उन की सिंचाई की दर बहुत ज्यादा है। साढ़े तीन आना पर यूनिट उस का चार्ज है जबकि और जगहों पर उस का १४ नये पैसे ही चार्ज है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो डिसपैरिटी एक राज्य के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में है उस की ओर प्लानिंग कमीशन को ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। इस इलाके के गरीब लोग १५ वर्ष स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद भी आज नंगे भूखे रह रहे हैं, उन के पास मकान नहीं, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं, पैर में जूता नहीं। वे लोग यह महसूस नहीं कर सकते कि हम भी एक स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिक हैं और हमें भी जिन्दा रहने का हक है।

वहां खेती इंटेंसिव होती है मगर लोगों में गरीबी इतनी है कि वे फरटीलाइजर नहीं खरीद सकते। सिंचाई की रेट्स इतनी ज्यादा है कि वे उसे नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन इस ओर ध्यान दे कि वहां सस्ते से सस्ती सिंचाई की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों, खाद सबसीडाइज्ड बेसिस पर मिले और समय पर पानी मिले।

वहां बाढ़ की भी समस्या है। कई जिले हर साल बाढ़ से डूब जाते हैं। उन को बाढ़ से बचाना आवश्यक है।

रेहन्द डैम से उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को बिजली मिलने वाली थी। लेकिन उस में से ५३ हजार किलोवाट दे दी एल्यूमीनियम कारखाने को, ४० हजार किलोवाट दे दी रेलवे को, १२ हजार किलोवाट दे दी सीमेंट फ़ैक्टरीज को। लेकिन किसानों को अपनी खेती को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करने के लिए और छोटे मोटे उद्योगों के लिए बिजली नहीं दी गयी। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उन को सस्ती बिजली उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरा सवाल स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का है। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि बड़े उद्योगों से देश में सुधार नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय।

एक बात और है। वह सड़कों और रेलवे के बारे में है। इन जिलों के अन्दर इतनी सड़कें नहीं हैं कि हर जगह पहुंचा जा सके और रेल का . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलवे पर डिसकशन हो चुका और प्लानिंग कमीशन पर हो रहा है। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the object of the Resolution is good; I support it. But the Resolution is vague. What does the hon. Mover mean by the word 'region'- Does he

mean regions as contemplated by the Home Ministry, that is, the eastern region, southern region and so on?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): No, no; it may be anything.

Shri C. K Bhattacharyya: If it is his idea that we should proceed region-wise, then why this dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore, between Kerala and Mysore? The entire area should be looked at from the point of view of the region and not from the point of view of States. Hon. Members who have spoken have all referred to their own States. That is the difficulty and that is the vagueness of the Resolution. That ought to have been cleared up; otherwise, even the acceptance of the Resolution would be of no good to the people.

The question of removing the disparity, of course, does not require to be disputed in any way. But in the process of removing the disparities we should see that we proceed rationally and are not influenced by extraneous considerations. What happens if we proceed from extraneous considerations is given by the latest report of the Estimates Committee dealing with the oil refineries. In 1956 the Government of India appointed a Location of Refinery Committee. That committee suggested three names in order of preference, namely, Calcutta, Barauni and Gauhati. The third in the order of preference came first and the Report says about that:—

> "The first refinery was set up at Nunmati in Assam because of the insistance of the Government of Assam."

Here was a case of extraneous considerations due to which the recommendation of an expert committee was ignored. And what is the result? This is what the Estimates Committee says:—

> "the Managing Director informed the Committee that the setting up of the refinery inland at Nunmati as opposed to a coastal location like Calcutta has involved an extra expenditure of about Rs. 60 lakhs in the movement of materials from Calcutta to Nunmati. Besides a national loss of about Rs. 90 lakhs annually was also anticipated...."

This is what happens if an attempt is made influenced by extraneous considerations. Of course, we know that Calcutta had been given the first place. We did not demur the refinery being taken away from Calcutta and given to Assam and Bihar. We did not utter a single word, but what does the Estimates Committee say now?

Then, the third site became first, then came the second and the first preference was ignored altogether. I do not mind Calcutta being ignored. That is the way now-a-days. But what happened when it was put in Barauni? The present estimate had to be revised and the expenditure on redesigning would be of the order of Rs. 20 lakhs. Not only that, they say:—

> "The Managing Director also stated that the location of the refinery at the present site had added about Rs. 2:17 crores extra to the cost of the refinery made up as follows:—

So, Rs. 2·17 crores of extra cost was required because a refinery had to be there at Barauni.

Dealing with all these things the Committee recommends:—

> "The Committee feel that while the area or the region where a particular unit should be located may be broadly indicated after a consideration of the various factors, the actual selection of the site should be decided entirely on technical grounds."

This is what I suggest to t he hon. Mover of the Resolution.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if one looks at the trend that has been there during the First Five Year Plan period and the Second Five Year Plan period, one would easily come to the conclusion that the backward regions are becoming more and more backward because development that could have taken place has not taken place. I would just quote an instance of my own State. During 1956 to 1961 the national *per capita* income had risen by about 22 per cent, while in the case of Andhra Pradesh, it was only 15 per cent. Similarly, during the Second Plan period, as against the national *per capita* income increase of 30·67 per cent for all-India, in Andhra Pradesh it was only 24·70 per cent. Thus, you will find, year after year, Plan after Plan, the backward regions are getting less and less.

If you just look at the industrial production, you will find that in the Second Five Year Plan period, the all-India percentage increase was 34·94, while in Andhra Pradesh it was 7.47, that is, 1.5th only. So, it is a very serious matter and the Government and the Planning Commission should look into the matter. If the people were lethargic and there were no mineral wealth, if other facilities were not there, then it would have been a different matter. But the industrial climate is there and the people are very energetic and in spite of that this is happening. If you take a single project, you will find that the people and the Government were very alert and they pursued the matter again and again but with no result. I would like to quote only one instance:

> "In April, 1956, the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, wrote to the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries urging on him to keep in view the case of Visakhapatnam while deciding on the location of the three large foundries, forges and structural workshop proposed to be taken up by the National Industrial Development Corporation. The Union Minister for Production then wrote to the Chief Minister that the establishment of a steel fabrication plant at Visakhapatnam was very much in his mind and that he would speak to the Union Minister for Iron and Steel. The Union Minister for Commerce and Industry wrote saying that it would not be possible to put up a steel fabrication plant in Visakhapatnam because it would not be near an iron and steel plant....

But, then where is it? It went far further.

> "The Government of India were then informed that Visakhapatnam was in proximity to steel plants existing; that the Bhilai steel plant was only 350 miles from Visakhapatnam. The Government of India were also informed that from the point of view of power, transport and raw materials, Visakhapatnam was ideally suited for locating the steel fabrication plant. The Government of India replied that they were not planning any steel fabrication plant as independent units, that provision for structual engineering works was being made in the public sector as an adjunct to steel plants."

Thus, you will find that the backward regions are getting more and more backward.

I would like to give two other examples of two different regions. Take the cases of Malnad in Mysore and Kinnar in Himachal Pradesh. You will find that these places have got a great potentiality of development. But they are not being developed properly. If you develop either Malnad or Kinnar, you will save enough foreign exchange. Take the production of dry fruit. If you develop the production of dry fruit in Kinnar, you will not only develop

that area but you will save an amount of Rs. 2 crores which we are spending every year for the import of dry fruit and because of Pakistan it has become difficult to import dry fruit from Afghanistan. It would mean a saving of so much. While we pay lip service to the high principles, when the detailed planning comes, when the execution of these things come, we find that not much progress is made and unless one has got some pull, it becomes very difficult to go ahead. Therefore, I do hope that in the new climate, under the new leadership of these Ministers, the backward regions, as I have mentioned, will get a better deal.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall endeavour to gallop over the points in view of the instructions that I have received from you that there is restricted time available at my disposal. I shall try to cover the various points raised by the hon. Members. Both the Houses of Parliament have a continuing interest in the policy balanced regional development in the country. This is reflected in the question put before both Houses of Parliament and in the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. The Planning Commission accepted the policy on the subject. Successive Plans have also accepted the policy and given effect to the implementation of this policy through various measures.

I shall endeavour now to indicate the factual position regarding the levels of development among the regions identified with the zones mentioned in the States Re-organisation Act,—Dr. Aney referred to the zones—1956, in different sectors of development.

The Planning Commission's approach to the subject has been adumbrated in the letter issued by the Planning Commission on August, 4th, 1962, to the Planning departments of the various States. Several indicators have been selected on the basis of which the State Governments have to furnish information and identify the backward areas within the bounds of the State territories after considering the levels of development indicated in the data with reference to the selected indicators. The State Governments were requested to collect information on account of certain indicators for different districts. Unless the State Governments identify the backward areas and indicate the measures they themselves have taken to lift the backward pockets within the State boundaries by accelerated development through the State plans, it is not possible for the Centre and, for that matter, the Planning Commission, to intervene. The state of information which has been received from the State Governments does not provide any reliable basis to compare the levels of development among the States. The information which has now come after a lot of correspondence is being further discussed with the State Governments to organise the information on a more reliable basis. Nine States have not identified the backward areas.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Nine States? It is not your fault. It is the States' fault. Nine States have not even identified the backward areas. Naturally, nothing has been done.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is not so. The hon. Member is an old Member and a most respected Member. If he will kindly bear with me, I shall point out precisely what we have done in spite of the States' silence. I am not saying this as an excuse. I will be failing in my duty if I did not say that we are in correspondence. We are calling for information. If the information does not come, we still get them.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Which are the States?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It will take a lot of time. I can easily give; but it will take a lot of time. This is rather important. Even the replies

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

from Six States which have identified the backward areas, are not precise enough. We have further given them a date and indicators. What is required is a set of reliable data for assessing broadly the levels of development of the States *inter se* and the identification of backward regions within the State territories, as Dr. Aney has been pointing out with regard to Marathwada and Vidharba. No useful purpose will, therefore, be served by the appointment of a Committee. After all, what is the Resolution of the hon. Member opposite? He wants a Committee to be appointed. No useful purpose, I would submit, would be served by any Committee being appointed. It cannot be said that the Planning Commission has not taken steps to facilitate the necessary action for removing regional disparity in development.

On 25th February, 1963, I answered a question on the work which is being done by the Joint study team on development of four eastern districts of the U. P. as a type study—a question was put to me—for accelerating economic and social development in the backward areas of U. P. The report is expected to be completed by September this year. This document will provide an approach and a method for, what may be called, comprehensive and coordinated effort for removal of regional backwardness in development within the State boundaries and also among the States. By lifting the levels of development in the backward areas within a State, the level of development of the State as a whole will be lifted, as has been pointed out by many hon. Members.

Since the commencement of planned economic development in 1950-51, the Planning Commission and the Government of India have taken adequate steps within the resources available and the various considerations they have kept in view for development of the country's resources according to priorities, for removal of regional disparities. I shall quote, at this stage, from the publication of the Planning Commission entitled *Economic Development in Different regions in India.* Para 21 of the publication says:

> "The Third Plan provides for development in education, health and other social services in all parts of the country, so as to bring them up as far as possible to about the same level. Thus, the provision of facilities for universal education for the age-group 6-11, availability of clean drinking water in all villages, the establishment of primary health centres in all development blocks, the provision of extension services at the block and village level and the development of village and small industries and of industrial estates are national rather than regional or State objectives, although they may for convenience be provided for in the plans of States.

It is no doubt true that the State Plans refer to them. But they are approached from a national point of view.

> "Indeed over a vide range of activities, the pattern of development through State plans at the district, block and village level based on common national goal carries with it the prospect not only of development that is evenly spread but, eventually and in combination with other plans, also of raising the levels of living, income and productivity in different parts of the country in more or less similar terms."

I shall now refer to the general approach. Balanced development of different parts of the country, extension of the benefits of economic progress to the less developed areas and widespread diffusion of industry are among the major aims of planned development. I do not wish to quote

from the reports of the Planning Commission. Successive Five Year Plans seek to realise these aims in a larger measure. Expansion of the economy and more rapid growth increase progressively the capacity to achieve a better balance between national and regional development. That has been the aim. In striving for such a balance, certain inherent difficulties have to be met especially in the early phases of economic development. As those resources are limited, frequently, advantage lies in concentrating them at those points within the economy at which the returns are likely to be favourable. As development proceeds, investments are undertaken over a wider area and resources can be applied at a number of points thereby resulting in greater spread of benefits in the interest of development itself, the maximum increase in national income should be achieved and resources obtained for further investment. Once the minimum in terms of national income and growth in different sections is achieved without affecting the progress of the country as a whole; it becomes possible to provide in many directions for a larger scale of development for less developed areas.

I am glad that my hon. friend Shri Rameshwar Rao has quoted Mr. Rostow and referred to the American example. Certain States in the southern portion of the USA itself which claims to be the richest country in the world are still in the taking-off stage.

The two aims of increased national income and more balanced development of different parts of the country are thus related to one another, and step by step it becomes possible to create conditions in which resources in each region are fully utilised. Though it is recognised that the growth potential of different regions should be fully developed, the precise manner in which this is actually achieved and stages of growth will not be identical. For instance, all the regions do not offer equally favourable conditions for the development of large-scale industries, especially basic and heavy industries. Apart from these industries, there are other industries with possibilities of export. Each region should endeavour to idetify; plan for and promote industries which are specially suited to its conditions and for which it can provide relatively greater facilities.

So far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned, the steps taken to implement the general approach stated above during the Second Plan are indicated above. Under the State Plans, basic facilities and services are provided to people in different regions through agricultural production, community development, development of irrigation facilities and all that. There I shall stop. My hon. friend from Andhra Pradesh wanted to know this. A substantial part of the expenditure under the States' Second Plans related to irrigation and power projects, including such river valley projects as the Bhakra-Nangal, Kosi, Chambal, Rihand, Koyna, Nagarjunasagar, etc. It may be noted that the expenditure on these big projects has developed not only the production potential in various vast regions of the country, but also benefited areas of their location which may be regarded as backward areas suffering from scarcity conditions.

The special measures to which reference has to be made are these. A programme for permanent improvement in the scarcity areas costing Rs. 40 crores was undertaken in particular regions.

I am sorry I have to gallop at this rate, but I have to give all the facts. There are certain charts which I am going to circulate, and I hope hon. Members will accept them.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What is the amount allotted for the scarcity areas? The States have been told that they should spend from their own Plan outlay. No Central assistance has been given.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am giving both the pictures. I am going to give both the pictures, of Central assistance, matched assistance and expenditure by the States for the development of these areas from their own resources.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What is the amount given specially to the scarcity areas?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have the answer to my hon. friend's question. But I am sorry I have to hurry, because I have been asked to conclude my speech by about 5 p.m.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddi: The hon. Minister may proceed and take as much time as he likes.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Really, I thought that in such a subject like this I would get more time. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the hon. Minister now.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: For less developed areas situated in different States, such as Vidarbha, Marathwada, the eastern districts and other backward areas in UP and the hill areas in Punjab and in UP, special allocations were made under the Plans of the States concerned.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture undertook a study of the problem of the inaccessible areas. Steps were undertaken to secure more dispersed development of industry.

In the location of public sector projects to which reference was made by some hon. Members, obviously, the essential technical and economic criteria have been kept in view. But the two steel plants in Rourkela and Bhilai and the Heavy Electricals plant in Bhopal were situated in areas which were hitherto industrially backward. The schemes for the development of certain natural resources such as the lignite deposits in South Arcot (Neyveli), iron ore in Orissa, bauxite deposits in Salem, and lead and zinc deposits in Rajasthan would benefit relatively less developed areas. It is, however, possible to stimulate a wide dispersal of a range of consumer goods and processing industries, as, for example, cotton textiles, sugar, light and engineering industries. Textile units were established in Rajasthan, Orissa, Assam and Punjab, sugar factories and distilleries in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Maharashtra, steel re-rolling mills in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, and North Bihar, and tyre and tube factory and electric lamps factory in Kerala.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Surely, a factory like the machine-tools factory could be located all over.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I can understand the anxiety of hon. Members. I have got the whole list with me here.

An Hon. Member: The hon. Minister may take some more time.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): On a point of information. May I know whether any indicators have been laid down by the Planning Commission to make it clear which areas are backward and which areas are not backward?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The hon. Member, unfortunately, was not here; I was talking only about indicators. I am sure if she were here, with her acumen, she would even have helped me.

In the case of light engineering industries, the decision to sell steel at a uniform price at al rail heads helped to promote wider dispersal. Rajasthan is a case in example with regard to steel prices.

The net investment in the private sector during the Second Plan which is estimated at Rs. 700 crores, was spread over a number of industries—metallurgical industries Rs. 153 crores,

engineering industries 125 crores, chemical industries Rs. 58 crores, sugar Rs. 56 crores, cement Rs. 58 crores, cotton, jute and woollen textiles Rs. 50 crores, paper and paper board Rs. 40 crores, rayon and staple fibre Rs. 34 drores, petroleum refining Rs. 22 crores and industries Rs. 104 crores. In the nature of things, many of the new industries have gone to new areas.

Third Five Year Plan: With the development on a scale larger and more comprehensive than in the recent past, the Third Plan provides extensive opportunities for the development of different parts of the country.

As far as possible, an attempt has been made to consider both national and State priorities, and taken as a whole, the size and pattern of outlays in the States under the Third Plan are calculated to reduce disparities of development between different States, although in the nature of things, this is a process which will take time.

In a few State plans, specific programmes have been worked out for the less developed areas in the States concerned, e.g., eastern districts and hill areas in UP, hill areas in Punjab, Marathwada, Konkan and Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir.

Location of basic industries would continue to be determined during the Third Plan generally by technical and economic considerations and the location of new and additional capacity would be guided by the need to secure economy of scale and to increase the capacity to compete successfully in foreign markets. Subject to these considerations, the needs of areas having potential for industrial development will be kept in view in the selection of sites for industrial projects both in the public and private sectors.

From the decisions with regard to location of projects in the public sector which have been reached so far, it would be observed that the various regions would have a fair measure of the industrial development contemplated during the Third Plan period. The following is the region-wise distribution of 52 large and medium industrial projects contemplated to be undertaken in the public sector in the Third Plan—Dr. Aney was asking about regions. The regions are according to the reorganisation of the areas by the States Reorganisation Commission.

Northern region will have 2 new projects, the Central region will have 10, Eastern region 18, Western 6, Southern (including Mysore) 16. In the original demarcation, Mysore belonged to Bombay area, the western area, but for this purpose it has been classified in the Southern area.

In the licensing of industrial projects in the private sector, particular effort has been made to keep the claims of under-developed regions in view. During the Third Plan, textile units were set up in Rajasthan, Orissa, Assam and Punjab. To further encourage the dispersal of this industry during the Second Plan period, a careful study was made of the various aspects of dispersal in the industrial units on a State-wise basis giving due weight to such relevant factors as population, current production of yarn and cloth, existing distribution of spindleage, concentration of handlooms and the overall needs of the decentralised sector. It has been decided that 2 million spindles should be licensed State-wise in the following manner:

	State	Allocation ('000 spindles)
Category I	Andhra Pradesh	225
	Bihar	225
	Uttar Pradesh	225
Category II.	Assam	150
	Madhya Pradesh	150
	Kerala	150
	Orissa	150
	Punjab	150
	Rajasthan	150

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

Category III.	Mysore	100	
	West Bengal	100	
Category IV.	Gujarat	75	Because they are already having so many mills.
	Maharashtra	75	
	Madras	5	
Category V.	Manipur and Tripura.	50	

Important projects contemplated in the public sector are expected to benefit the less developed areas, as for example, aluminium plant and cellulose acetate factory in Uttar Pradesh, fertiliser factory, nylon factory, caustic soda, PVC factory and zinc smelter in Rajasthan—I request the attention of Shri Mathur—synthetic rubber, polythylene and carbon black projects and paper pulp factory in Assam, and automobile rubber tyre factory and expansion of several existing plants in Kerala.

Shri Warior: But the major portion of our raw rubber is taken to Madras and is not in Kerala.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: At a time when we are thinking of the nation as a whole, I am surprised to hear from my good friend Shri Warior such an objection.

Shri Warior: That does not mean that we are employed there in the Madras factory.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I hope to devote some time at the end if possible for the queries raised by Shri Warior.

We are not only concentrating on industrial towns and urban areas. In order to bring about a co-operative agro-industrial economy contributing towards the solution of the rural employment problem, 46 rural industrial projects costing Rs. 9 crores have been sanctioned. These projects are directed to industries which can be developed in rural areas and activities ancillary to them. In order to secure adequate results, the object is to link up these projects with an overall area or regional development plans. The region wise distribution is as follows: Northern region 6; Central region 8; Eastern region 11; Western region 6; Southern region 10; Union Territories 5; total 46.

With regard to rural works, a programme has been sanctioned to supplement the normal Plan programmes, specially in respect of areas which have a high incidence of unemployment and under-employment. The rural Works Programme forms part of the comprehensive efforts embodied in the Five Year Plans to create a viable rural economy over a period of years and to provide adequate employment opportunities for all those who offer for work. In this sense, the programme of Rural Works is particularly important in the matter of promotion of accelerated development of low income areas. A statement is enclosed —I propose to circulate it, I do not want to read it, and it will be available to Members indicating the number of pilot projects by individual States sanctioned under series 1, 2 and 3. The region-wise distribution is: Northern region 84; Central region 155; Eastern region 176; Western region 101; Southern region 188; Union Territories 24; total 728.

In the location of the rural works projects, areas suffering from high density of population and unemployment and under-employment have been primarlly selected, *e.g.*, out of 102 projects sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh, 91 have been located in the easern districts of Uttar Pradesh which are relatively backward areas in the State. I request the attention of Shrimati Savitri Nigam. She was referring to the eastern districts.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am more interested in the southern Bundelkhand area.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Then I come to the main conclusions. At the

commencement of the planned economic development, the different regions had varying levels of development. The following statement will show that the different regions in a few key sectors of development were differently placed at the end of the First Plan. I do not want to read the entire figures here as I will be taking more time, but having regard to the position of different regions at the commencement of planned economic development, it would be observed that during the successive Five Year Plans the different regions have progressed in such a manner that disparity in development in key sectors is tending to be minimised.

I will give one or two examples.

	Regions				
	Northern	Central	Eastern	Western	Southern
(a) Irrigated area as % of cultivated area (gross)	24	16	19	6	23
(b) Installed generating capacity (MW)	236	465	1147	808	636

(The modern method is to calculate in Megawatts ; you can imagine how much it would be in kilowatts.)

(c) Road-mileage (surfaced) : Total per 100 sq. miles	10754	22657	16494	18417	44076

Quite a few figures of agricultural production have been given by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and I do not want to narrate them again. But I may say that the irrigated area is expected to rise from 55·4 million acres in 1950-51 to 104·4 milion acres in 1965-66. The following statement indicates the increase in different regions: From 11·3 million acres in 1950-51 in the northern region, it is expected to increase to 19.7 million in 1965-66 for the Northern Region. The respective figures for the Central region are 15·1 and 25·4; for Eastern Region, 11·9 and 24·5; for Western Region 3·1 and 9·0; for the Southern Region, 14·00 and 25·8.

The installed generating capacity in power will increase from 257 MW in 1950-51 to 12,718 MW in 1965-66. We are not likely to fall short in this: we may even exceed that target. The percentage distribution of the total capacity in 1965-66 by different regions is very interesting. For Northern region it is 1104 MW, 8·68 per cent of the total, for Central, 1844, that is, 14·50 per cent of the total, for the Eastern, 3254, that is 25·58 per cen; for the western region 2214, which is 17·41 per cent of the total, for the southern, 2856, that is, 22·46 per cent of the total and for self-generating units. 1446 which is 11·37 per cent of the total. From the above statement it will be observed that while the eastern region will have the highest percentage of the total installed capacity in the country, the southern region comes quite close second.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You should try to dispose of the figures that we have given.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: For Rajasthan, Orissa and for Kerala I have got the figures. But I will be failing in my duty if I just concentrate upon the points raised by some Members who had the chance to speak from these regions. I shall give the overall figures first.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: The hon. Minister can give two indicators—individual per capita consumption of power Statewise and per capita development investment Statewise. If these two indicators are given, that is enough.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The resolution proceeds on the basis of regions. How can they be given for the different States.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I shall straightaway deal with States. For instance, in regard to electricity consumption in Assam, it was 3 M.W. in 1950-51.... (*Interruptions*). I can only point out to the hon. Members what the position in 1950-51 was and what it is going to be in 1965-66.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: We are not finding fault with the Minister.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am afraid, Sir, that they have forgotten the Resolution. What is the Resolution? I was saying that in respect of Andhra Pradesh it has gone from 21 to 587, an increase of 27 times. For Rajasthan it has gone from 24 to 394, an increase of 16 times. I have got all the figures and I can give them all.

Dr. K. L. Rao: All these are far below the average of India. That is our point.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The point made was entirely different. We have passed through three Plans and something has been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This is not a general discussion on planning.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Therefore, the points raised by us should be answered.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: My hon. friend is entering into a general discussion. I wish to restrict myself to the point about the disparities.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We have to close this discussion at 5·10. Four hours have been allotted for planning.

17 hrs.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I shall straightaway say what so far as Rajasthan concerned, is the per capita outlay. In the first Plan, the per capita outlay of Rajasthan was Rs. 42, against Rs. 40 for the country as a whole. For all the three Plans, it is Rs. 215 against Rs. 181 for the country as a whole. So far as the second Plan is concerned, it was Rs. 56 for Rajasthan, while it was Rs. 52 for the country as a whole. For the first Plan, it is Rs. 117 for Rajasthan; it is Rs. 89 for the country as a whole. The per capita outlay in all the Plans is greater for Rajasthan than for the whole country. My hon. friend said that it was only for Ganganagar and Kota districts and that all the remaining 24 districts of Rajasthan had nothing. I have answered that point in the very beginning. I do not know whether I can go on citing figures for Rajasthan, in which case I am afraid I will not be doing justice to Shri Warior or Shri Deo in respect of their States. I have got the figures for Orissa. I think the House would be interested to know more about the general situation so far as planning is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Reserve the general situation for the discussion on Planning, which is coming later. Four hours have been allotted to it. We shall have to close this discussion at 5·10.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In fact, I have not deliberately referred to the figures in respect of roads, railways, agriculture, irrigated areas and so on, because I have no time.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): All these figures and compilations which

have been worked out should be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as the points raised by hon. Members from Kerala are concerned,—reference was made to literacy....

Shri Warior: That is not development; that is for the Planning Commission. That is an old one.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The old one refers to Travancore-Cochin. But now it includes the whole area, that is, Kerala. I have got the figures for the areas of the old British Malabar also. Shri Koya was raising certain points with regard to Kerala. So far as the Central Government industrial projects included in the Third Plan are concerned, the following are to be located in Kerala: second shipyard with an outlay of Rs. 20 crores; expansion of FACT—Rs. 8 crores; phytochemical plant—Rs. 6·3 crores and the precision instrument factory—Rs. 6 crores. The total comes to Rs. 40.3 crores. Shri Koya referred to these points in regard to Kerala.

In the case of the shipyard, the biggest of the four projects in Kerala, a beginning has already been made and 60 acres of land have been acquired. The preliminary work is going on. There is no doubt that cashew and coir industries, to which Shri Warior referred, have a very important place in the economy of Kerala. However, in the matter of sectoral employment of the working force, Kerala seems to be better placed when compared to the All-India employment pattern of the working force. In the primary sector, the percentage of Kerala is 54·9, as against 71·8 for all India. In the secondary sector, it is 19·3 for Kerala as against 9.4 for all India. In the tertiary sector, it is 25.8 for Kerala, compared to 18.8 for all India.

Shri Deo referred to the per capita outlay for Orissa. The per capita outlay under the first Plan in Orissa was 58 as compared to 40 for the country as a whole. It was higher than that of all the States except Punjab and West Bengal. I want the hon. Member to make a note of it. The per capita outlay in Orissa State under the three Plans taken together is 201 as compared to 181 for the country as a whole. It is higher than that of as many as eight States including Uttar Pradesh, Madras and West Bengal.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This includes the steel plant.

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I shall let the House know of other new facts about Orissa. The gain to Orissa under the third Finance Commission's award has been Rs. 12·24 crores per year, which is Rs. 50 crores over the Third Plan period. For the Third Plan period, Orissa has gained the highest amount under this award. As this amount has not been adjusted and will be in addition to the Third Plan outlay, the per capita outlay under the Third Plan would increase by Rs. 30.

Then, it may be of interest for the House that so far as irrigation is concerned, the increase in the irrigated area during the 15 year period, 1951-66, will be 88 per cent in Orissa which is also the same as for the country as a whole. So, it is not bad at all as far as Orissa is concerned.

So far as power is concerned it was only 5 MW in the beginning in Orissa. It has increased to 264 MW in 1960-61 and it is expected to reach 558 MW in 1965-66. This is a very sharp increase which is unique for Orissa, compared to the whole country.

So far as roads are concerned, the road mileage per thousand of population in Orissa in 1959 was 0·23 I have got all these figures with me. I do not propose to detain the House by citing other figures, such as those for education, industries, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to close this discussion at 5:10.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are five minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to give some time to Mr. Deo also to reply.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I wanted to say something about Paradip Port, Kiruburu iron ore mines, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion on planning is coming up later on; four hours have been allotted for this. He may refer to all these points then, which are remaining.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am entirely in your hands. I wanted to end with a quotation. It is just likely that the House would like to know what Prof. John R. Howard, President, Lewis and Clark College, who came here recently has said. He has referred to our progress. This is hardly the time to go into that, but he has also referred to the regional development in India.

So, it is not as if we are not aware of it. We are all the time aware of it. We are all the time collecting data. It is not as if I am seeking to defend the Planning Commission. They are continuously writing to the State Governments, asking for data. It is true that some of them have not replied, but they are gathering the necessary data. That is the position, Sir.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, I express my sincere thanks to my hon. friends who have supported this resolution. All the speakers have unaimously supported this resolution and they have highlighted the imbalance and the regional disparity in the development of this country. Even though we have completed a decade of planning, nothing has been done in this regard. As the Minister himself has admitted, it was only on the 4th August, 1962 that a circular has been sent to the various States to define the regions and areas which they consider to be backward. Even though, it is belated, I express my thanks to the Ministry that they have at least taken some steps in this direction. Since the very purpose of bringing this important subject to limelight is served, I think I would better ask the leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Mr. Koya's amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member, Mr. Deo, have the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: NATIONALISATION OF BANKS—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the resolution regarding nationalisation of banks. 1 hour and 59 minutes are left. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi may continue her speech.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I want to move that further discussion on this resolution may be....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless she finishes her speech, he cannot move it.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): When she is already in possession of the House, how can he move it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Subhadra Joshi may continue her speech.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार आप की इजाजत से में ने हाउस में प्रस्ताव पेश किया था कि इस इमरजेंसी के समय में तमाम

रिसोर्सेज को इस्तेमाल करने के लिए बैंक्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लेना चाहिए । मुझे खुशी है कि मैं ने यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा । हालांकि इस प्रस्ताव के महत्व को मैं समझती थी, फिर भी लोगों को दिलचस्पी का मैं पूरा अन्दाजा उस वक्त नहीं कर सकी थी । मैं नहीं समझती थी कि इस विषय में देश के लोग इतनी दिलचस्पी लेंगे । मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने के बाद बहुत से लोग मुझ से मिले, जिन में स्टाक एक्सचेंज में काम करने वाले, कुछ उन के इम्पारटेंट ओहदेदार, बैंक्स में काम करने वाले, और बड़े बड़े जिननैस मैन थे । उन लोगों ने कहा कि हम अपने मुंह से बहुत सी बातें नहीं कह सकते, लेकिन हम को इस बात की खुशी है कि तुम ने सब लोगों का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा है ।

मुझे इस बात की भी प्रसन्नता है कि आज हमारे डिप्टी फाइनन्स मिनिस्टर साहब, भगत जी, यहां मौजूद हैं, जोकि बड़े क्रांतिकारी मंत्री है । मुझे आशा है कि वह इस पर बहुत अच्छी तरह से गौर करेंगे । मैं उनकी सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इस इमरजेंसी के समय यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने के बहुत से कारण थे । पिछले दिनों से हमारी फाइनन्स मिनिस्ट्री देश में समाजवाद लाने की तरफ क्रांतिकारी कदम उठा रही है । फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर एक नए किस्म का बजट लाए हैं और गोल्ड कंट्रोल जारी किया है ।

मुझ को ऐसी उम्मीद हुई कि हो सकता है कि ऐसे मौके पर फाइनन्स मिनिस्ट्री इस पर और भी ज्यादा ध्यान दे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो सदन के सामने मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहती हूं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों होना चाहिए और उस से क्या फायदा इस वक्त हो सकता है ? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने और बाकी लोगों ने भी कहा कि जिस वक्त चीन का आक्रमण हमारे देश पर हुआ है और हम जिस दौर में से गुजर रहे है उस वक्त सिर्फ वह फौजी जवान ही हमारे देश की रक्षा नहीं करेंगे जोकि सीमा पर जा कर मातृ-भूमि की रक्षा के लिए शत्रु से लोहा लेंगे और जान लेंगे और अपनी जान देंगे, बल्कि जितने भी अन्य काम करने वाले है चाहे वे किसान हो अथवा मजदूर, देश के किसी भी कोने में वे काम करते हों, वे सब लड़ाई में जब तक हिस्सा नहीं लेंगे और अपना कंट्रीब्यशन नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम उस में कामयाब नहीं हो सकते है । ऐसे मौके पर जरूरत है कि हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्रीज अच्छे तरीके से डेवलप हों और कृषि को अच्छे तरीके से तरक्की हो । तमाम फील्डस में अच्छे तरीके से तरक्की हो और उस में दिलचस्पी लें । मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि जो बैंकिंग का काम है, बैंकिंग सिर्फ बजात खुद ही एक इंडस्ट्री नहीं है बल्कि तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज की आजकल जितनी कम्पलीकेटेड मशीनरी है उस में भी बैंकिंग एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा लेती है । यह एक किस्म से की इंडस्ट्री होनी चाहिए और सरकार को इस बात को सोचना चाहिए कि जिस तरीके से और बड़े बड़े नये उद्योग स्टार्ट होते हैं या पुराने उद्योग धंधे जिस बैंकिंग पर निर्भर करते हैं उस के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात सोचनी चाहिए ।

मैं यह भी कहूंगी कि हमारे यहां जो मिक्सेड एकोनामी हम लोगों ने मंजूर की है और हम अहिंसा के रास्ते से चल कर समाजवाद इस देश में लाना चाहते हैं और जो दिन रात उद्योग धंधों को दिक्कतें होती हैं, वह भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से दूर हो जायेंगी । आये दिन इस हाउस में रिपोर्ट मांगी जाती है कि इस इंडस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट लाओ और उस इंडस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट लाओ, इन सब चीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं इस बात को सिद्ध करने की कोशिश करूंगी कि अगर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण सरकार कर ले तो बहुत सी खराबियां जो आजकल उद्योग

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

धंधों में रोज व रोज पकड़ी जाती हैं उन चीजों से हम बच सकते हैं और देश में उद्योग धंधे अच्छी तरह से तरक्की कर सकते हैं ।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाने से जो सब से बड़ा लाभ होगा वह मेरे ख़याल में यह होगा कि कम से कम ३५ करोड़ रुपये का सालाना फ़ायदा सरकार को बैंकों से होगा जोकि इन लोगों को प्राफ़िट होता है । इस के पहले कि मैं और बातें कहूं मैं यह बतलाना चाहती हूं कि यह जो ३५ करोड़ रुपये का प्राफ़िट बैंक्स में हुआ है यह नैट प्राफिट है । टैक्सेज और सब चीजें देने के बाद यह प्राफ़िट हुआ है । इस में वह चीज नहीं है जोकि एक सीक्रेट प्राविजन होता है उन को रिजर्व्स रखने के लिए, उस को छोड़ कर इतना प्राफ़िट होता है । दूसरा फ़ायदा बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से यह होगा कि आज हमारे यहां दिन रात जो इस बात पर जोर दिया जाता है कि सरकार प्राइस लाइन को मेंटेन करे, तो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाने से प्राइस लाइन मेंटेन करने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी । मैं आगे चल कर बतलाऊंगी कि जो कर्जा दिया जाता है उस में प्रोड्यूस करने के लिए कितना कम कर्जा दिया जाता है और कितना रुपया उस में इस चीज के ऊपर लगाया जाता है जिस से कि चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ने का मौका मिले । अगर सरकार प्राइस लाइन मेंटेन कर पायेगी, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद, तो इतना ही नहीं कि प्राइस लाइन जैसाकि उन की पालिसी है, वह कंट्रोल हो जायगी । बल्कि अब जितनी दिन रात मांग आती है तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की या और दूसरी बातों की, उस में भी बड़ा फर्क होगा । इस तरह से रोज जो तनख्वाहें नहीं बढ़ानी पड़ेंगी उस से भी आगे चल कर हमें आर्थिक लाभ होगा ।

एक अन्य चीज मुझे यह कहनी है अगर सरकार बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लेगी तो आज बैंक्स जोकि एग्रीकलचरल प्रोडक्शन में कोई पार्टपले नहीं करते हैं और एग्रीकलचरल प्रोडक्शन में जो प्रोड्यूस होता है और उस की सिक्युरिटी में बहुत पैसा देते हैं मगर बाक़ी एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स को यह प्राइवेट बैंक्स कोई सहायता नहीं करते हैं, उन को कोई लोन नहीं देते हैं । अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जायगा तो उन का भी फ़ायदा होगा और उन को भी दे सकते हैं ।

यहां जो विदेशी बैंक हैं और जिन्होंने यहां एक पैसा भी नहीं लगाया है और एक पैसा भी उन की पूंजी नहीं है वह कितना ही मुनाफ़ा इस देश में अपने डिपाजिट्स से बनाते हैं, वह मुनाफ़ा भी रुकेगा । विदेशी मुद्रा के एक्सचेंज में हेर फेर दिन रात करते हैं, कभी ऐसी चीजों की क़ीमतों को कम दिखा कर और कभी चीजों कीं क़ीमतें ज्यादा दिखा कर विदेशी मुद्रा में हेरफेर करते हैं वह भी नहीं कर पायेंगे और वह भी रुक जायगा । बहुत से उद्योग धंधों में जो इतना ब्लैक का पैसा जाता है, जो टैक्स इवेड किया जाता है, अगर वह सरकार के हाथ में आ जायेंगे तो उन की पकड़ ज्यादा आसानी से हो सकेगी और यह टैक्स इवेड भी नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा कि जो विदेशी बैंक हैं उन्हों ने यहां कुछ भी नहीं लगाया है तो भी वह यहां से इतने हियूज प्राफिट्स डिक्लेयर करते हैं जिसका कि आप को अंदाजा भी नहीं हो सकता है । जो चार्टर्ड बैंक हैं उसने अकेले सन् १९६३ में ८० लाख का मुनाफ़ा अपने हिसाब में इस बार दिखाया है । इस के अलावा जो १४ ऐक्सचेंज बैंक्स हैं जिन्हों ने कि यहां एक पैसे की भी पूंजी नहीं लगाई है उन का मुनाफ़ा सन् १९६१ का २.६७ करोड़ के लगभग है । अब आप अंदाजा लगाइये कि बिना पूंजी लगाये हुए ये लोग इतना प्राफिट बना रहे हैं तो सरकार अगर उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दे तो उस की भी बहुत बचत हो जायेगी ।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाने से एक फ़ायदा यह भी होगा कि इस वक्त जो प्राइवेट बक्स हैं उन पर कोई रोकटोक नहीं है । कभी कभी रिजर्व बैंक वाले उनको इंस्ट्रक्शंस देते हैं, रोकटोक करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो कभी एक आध बार कोई अफ़सर भी बिठा देते हैं । वह किस को ऐडवांस देते हैं और क्या करते हैं उस पर कोई काबू किसी का नहीं है । अगर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जायगा तो हमारी योजना के मुताबिक जितना खर्च करना चाहते हैं, कितना परसेंट एग्रीकलचर पर लगाना चाहते हैं, कितना इंडस्ट्रीज पर लगाना चाहते हैं और कितना अन्य पर लगाना चाहते हैं, योजना के मुताबिक़ उस में से सरकार कर्ज दे सकेगी और उस योजना का अच्छे तरीक़े से इम्प्लीमैंटेशन हो सकेगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है ।

एक और फ़ायदा बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से यह होगा कि इससे लोगों का भरोसा बैंकों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा होगा । इस वक्त इतनी ब्रांचेज खुलने के बावजूद भी गांवों में एक तो ब्रांचेज इन प्राइवेट बैंकों की नहीं हैं फिर जब पिछले दिनों में गोल्ड का कंट्रोल भी हमारी सरकार ने कर लिया, कोशिश इस बात की है कि लोग सोने में और ऐसी जो अनप्रोडक्टिव चीजें हैं, उन में पैसा न रक्खें और उसे बैंक में डालें तो अगर लोगों का बैंकों पर भरोसा रहा और बैंकों पर भरोसा बढ़ा तो लोगों को पैसा जमा करने की आदत पड़ेगी और इससे भी सरकार का फ़ायदा होगा ।

आगे चल कर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक, दो मिनट इस बात पर रोशनी डालूंगा कि आज कल भरोसा क्यों कम है और किस तरीक़े से सरकार उनका भरोसा बढ़ा सकती है ?

अब इस के बाद जो खर्चा प्राइवेट बैंक्स पर है उस खर्चे को भी देखा जाय । कितनी बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें वे लोग देते हैं और कितना अधिक खर्चा करते हैं ? उस खर्चे के ऊपर भी कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं । इस वक्त रोज हमारे यहां शिकायत होती है । आज मिक्सड एकोनामी की वजह से जो हमारे यहां बड़े बड़े जितने अच्छे आफिसर्स होते हैं वे रिटायर होने के बाद प्राइवेट इंटरप्राइज में चले जाते हैं, प्रोइवेट उद्यगों धंधों में चले जाते हैं । काफ़ी डिसपैरिटी तनख्वाहों में प्रावेइट सैक्टर और पबलिक सैक्टर के बीच में रहती है । जब प्राइवेट सैक्टर में उन को इतनी सम्मी तनख्वाह मिले तो उनको उधर जाने की लालच तो रहती ही है । मसलन मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि जो रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर है वह तो बेचारा ४००० तनख्वाह लेता है और जो चार्टर्ड बैंक का मैनेजर है अपने दूसरे खर्चों के अलावा १०,००० उसे तनख्वाह मिलती है । जब इतनी डिसपैरिटी प्राइवेट बैंक्स और दूसरे बैंक्स में रहती है तो अगर सरकार बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दे और उन को अपने हाथ में ले ले तो सरकार इस डिसपैरिटी और फर्क को बहुत कम कर सकेगी और आज जो बेचारे डिपाजिटर्स का पैसा लेकर इतने खर्चे किये जाते हैं उन खर्चों को भी कम कर सकेगी ।

अब मैं प्राइवेट बैंक्स के कारोबार के बारे में आप को कुछ बताऊंगा । आप इस को सुन कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि किस तरह से वे पैसा लगाते हैं और इतनी भारी रकमें जो इस देश के दूसरे अच्छे कामों में लगनी चाहिये, जिन का बेहतर इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, वे कहां खर्च की जाती हैं । कौन लोग हैं जिन्होंने इन बैंक्स पर कब्जा करके रखा हुआ है । हमारे देश में तकरीबन ३०४ बैंक्स हैं । उन में से ८२ शैड्यूल्ड बैंक्स हैं । उन शैड्यूल्ड बैंक्स में से चौदह विदेशी मुद्रा के बैंक हैं जिन की पूंजी यहां पर कोई नहीं लगती है । बाकी के जो बैंक्स हैं, शैड्यूल्ड बैंक्स हैं, उनके वर्किंग कैपिटल के बारे में कुछ बातें मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । इन ६८ बैंक्स में से जिन में विदेशी मुद्रा बैंक शामिल नहीं हैं, ११ बैंक ऐसे हैं जिनका वर्किंग कैपिटल २५ करोड़ से

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

ऊपर है । १३ बैंक ऐसे हैं जिन का बैंकिंग कैपिटल साढ़े सात करोड़ से पच्चीस करोड़ तक है और बाकी जो बैंक हैं, उनका वर्किंग कैपिटल साढ़े सात करोड़ से भी नीचे है । सब जो बड़े बैंक हैं उन की पूंजी कितनी है और उनके डिपाजिट्स कितने हैं, इस को आप देखें । सब से बड़े बैंकों की तादाद इस देश में १२ समझी जाती है । उनकी पूंजी सिर्फ १७.९७ करोड़ है और उन के पास डिपाजिट रहते हैं ९६९ करोड़ के करीब । बाकी जो २६९ बैंक हैं, उनकी पूंजी सिर्फ ११.३१ करोड़ है और उन के पास डिपाजिट १९१ करोड़ के करीब रहते हैं । फारेन एक्सचेंज वाले जो बैंक हैं, जो यहां पर कोई कैपिटल नहीं लगाते हैं, उन के पास २५३ करोड़ के करीब डिपाजिट रहते हैं । जो हमारा स्टेट बैंक है उस में १०.५८ करोड़ के करीब पूंजी है और ६६१ करोड़ के करीब उसके पास डिपाजिट हैं । अगर इनका आप औसत लगा कर देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि २६ बैंक सिर्फ यानी ८.६ परसेंट बैंक हमारे यहां के ८५ परसेंट डिपाजिट्स को कंट्रोल करते हैं । यह स्थिति किसी भी देश के लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हो हो सकती है । कितनी भारी रकमें इतने कम बैंक डिपाजिट्स की शक्ल में अपने पास रखते हैं, इस को आप देखें । कर्जा किन को वे देते हैं, इस को सुन कर आप आश्चर्य करेंगे। अगर प्लान के मुताबिक, योजना के मुताबिक वे कर्जा दें तो मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात से एग्री करेंगे कि इस किस्म का उनका नक्शा नहीं बन सकता था जैसा कि आज हमारे सामने है ।

उनके पास १४२० करोड़ के करीब डिपाजिट्स हैं । इस १४२० करोड़ में से जो कर्जा उन्होंने दिया है, उस को मैं आप को बतलाती हूं । ९५.८८ करोड़ तो उन्होंने खाद्य सामग्री के अगेंस्ट दिया है । ३६७.६२ करोड़ स्टाक एक्सचेंज और बुलियन के अगेंस्ट दिया हुआ है । ३११.९९ करोड़ जो बना हुआ सामान होता है, जो कंज्यूमर्ज गुड्ज होते हैं, जो फिनिश्ड गुड्ज होते हैं, उनके अगेन्स्ट दिया हुआ है । २२७.८४ करोड़ रुपया उन्होंने इंडस्ट्री में जो मशीनें वगैरह होती हैं, उन के अगेन्स्ट दिया हुआ है । आप देखेंगे कि एग्रिकल्चर को तरक्की के लिए उन्होंने कोई पैसा मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक नहीं दिया हुआ है । एग्रीकल्चर की हर रोज इस सदन में चर्चा होती है, प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने और इस हाउस के सामने हर रोज शिकायत होती है, लेकिन उधर इन बैंक्स का कोई ध्यान हो नहीं गया है ।

अब मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहती हूं कि सरकारी सिक्योरिटीज की खरीद और फरोख्त में किस प्रकार से बेईमानी होती है, कितना कम रुपया लगाया जाता है । इन सिक्योरिटीज में इनकी वैसे भी दिलचस्पी बहुत कम है । जो ६१८ करोड़ रुपया सरकारी सिक्योरिटीज में लगा हुआ है, उसमें से ज्यादा तर जो है, २६७ करोड़ वह स्टेट बैंक का या उसकी जो सबसिडियरीज हैं, उन का लगा हुआ है । बाकी के तमाम २९६ बैंक्स ने ३६१ करोड़ रुपया ही सरकारी सिक्योरिटीज में लगा रखा है । २५ परसेंट जो इनके एडवांसिस हैं वे सिर्फ स्टाक एक्सचेंजिज में इन्होंने लगा रखे हैं । इससे आप अंदाजा लगायें कि इनकी देश को तरक्की करने में कहां तक दिलचस्पी हो सकती है ।

ऐसा क्यों होता है, इस को आप देखें । इस से पहले कि मैं इसका जिक्र करूं, मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूं कि १९६१ में रिजर्व बैंक के जो एक्स-गवर्नर हैं, उन्होंने इन बैंक्स के बारे में क्या कहा था । उससे काफी अच्छा प्रकाश इन बैंक्स के वर्किंग पर पड़ता है । उन्होंने कहा था :—

"One of the structural features of Indian banking is the concentration of power which in some cases

is enormous in relation to capital employed. From time to time we come across cases in which a family or a group has got full controlling interest in a bank."

इसका मतलब यह होता है कि बहुत कम लोग हैं जो इन बैंक्स के डायरेक्टर्ज हैं, जिन्होंने इन बैंक्स पर कब्जा कर रखा है, या जिन की मिलकियत ये बैंक होते हैं । छोटे छोटे जो शेयरहोल्डर होते हैं, उन को इनके इंतजाम में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं रह सकती है और वे घूम फिर कर थोड़े से लोगों के हाथों में आ जाते हैं । हमारे यहां जितने बड़े बड़े बैंक हैं, जैसा कि एक्स-गवर्नर ने बताया है, वे बहुत थोड़े से लोगों के हाथ में हैं । मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूं कि सैंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया और बैंक आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड जो हैं, यह कहा जाता है कि टाटा, खटाऊ और मुफ्त लाल ग्रुप के इनफ्लुएंस में ये हैं । ज्यादा तर यह जो ग्रुप है, वही इनको रन करता है . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : मफत लाल है मुफ्त लाल नहीं है ।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Meaning is the same.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : इसी तरह से पंजाब नैशनल बैंक जो है, वह डालमिया जैन ग्रुप के हाथ में है । मैं किसी बैंक विशेष के बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहती हूं क्योंकि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जो लोग पैसा जमा कराते हैं, उन में पैनिक फैले या डर फैले और जैसा थोड़े दिन पहले रश इन बैंक्स पर हो गया था, उसी तरह का रश फिर हो । हमारी बहुत सी संस्थाओं के पैसे पंजाब नैशनल बैंक में रखे हुए हैं । फिर भी मैं इतना कहना चाहती हूं इनकी कुछ कनसर्न के बारे में कि इतनी तहकीकात हो गई, इतने सीरियस चार्जिज लग गये और आज फिर से कोई इनक्वायरी बैठी हुई है जोकि माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हट गई है, मगर मैं उनकी सेवा में अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि सीरियस शिकायतें लोग इसके बारे में करते हैं, बहुत से आफिसर्स जो उनकी मर्जी के मुताबिक काम नहीं करते हैं, उन को हटा देते हैं, लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है । ये जो शिकायतें हैं, इन का मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहती हूं । उन शिकायतों के फलस्वरूप कोई रहे या न रहे, लेकिन उन शिकायतों की जांच तक न हो, यह कहां तक ठीक है इसको आप सोचें । इनकी जांच न करना डिपाजिटर्ज के साथ बड़ा अन्याय करना है । मैं नहीं कहना चाहती हूं कि वे कौन कौन सी शिकायतें हैं । पर मुझे मालूम हुआ है कुछ लोगों से, जैसा उन का कहना है कि करोड़ों रुपया उस ग्रुप ने निकाल करके अपने लिये इस्तेमाल किया हुआ है । उनका कहना है कि बहुत सी गवनमैंट सिक्योरिटीज की खरीद और फरोख्त में बहुत सा रुपया बनाया गया है जिस में सरकार को बहुत नुक्सान हुआ है । जब इतने सीरियस चार्जिज हों, तो कुछ न कुछ तो उस बैंक के बारे में किया ही जाना चाहिये । मैं जानती हूं कि सरकार का जो कंट्रोल है, उसकी वजह से कोई ऐसे बैंक के साथ हादसा नहीं हो सकता है और सरकार उस को बचायेगी । लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कुछ लोग तो दिन रात पैसा बनायें और सरकार के कान पर जूं तक न रेंगे और इनक्वायरी तक न हो । चाहे कोई रहे या न रहे, लेकिन इनक्वायरी अच्छी तरह से होनी चाहिये । जिस तरह से दूसरी चीजों को आप ने टेक ओवर किया है, मेरा खयाल है, उसी तरह से इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए पंजाब नैशनल बैंक को सरकार अपने कब्जे में कर ले, उस को टेक ओवर कर ले और इस का बहुत अच्छा केस आप के सामने है ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I am sorry to interrupt the hon. lady Member. I want just a word to say. The

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

hon. Member herself had said that she did not want to say anything that may injure the creditworthiness of a credit institution like a bank. But, I think, by saying that crores of rupees had been taken out and that these are the allegations and the Government is not doing anything in the matter, she is likely to do the same damage which she wants to avoid. I can assure her and the House that the Reserve Bank has been, not with respect to the Punjab National Bank alone but to any Bank, very particularly interested in seeing that the affairs and the management of banks should be run on very sound lines. And so far as the Punjab National Bank is concerned, it is a very sound bank and there should not be any misapprehension because crores of rupees had been taken out. I want to allay any misapprehension that may be there.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : अगर मुझे इस बात का इत्मीनान न होता कि रिजर्व बैंक लोगों के इंटिरेस्ट्स को वाच करेगा, उनकी देखभाल करेगा तो मैं इतनी बात भी आप के सामने न कहती, जितनी मैंने कही है। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर कोई एलीगेशंज हैं, तो उन की इनक्वायरी हो जानी चाहिये ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is being always done.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : That is very nice.

इसी तरह से मैं आप को बतला रही थी कि बड़े बड़े बैंक किस तरह से बिजिनेस वालों के हाथ में हैं ।

बैंक आफ बड़ोदा—बालचंद हीराचंद ग्रुप के हाथ में है

यूनाइटेड कामर्शल-बिड़ला ग्रेप के हाथ में बैंक है

इसी तरह से छोटे छोटे बैंक हैं :

हिन्दुस्तान कामर्शल—जे० के० ग्रुप बैंक

हिन्दुस्तान मर्केन्टाइल—जालान ग्रुप बैंक

कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन बैंकों क इन्तजाम आखिर किसी को तो करना ही है। कौन इन्तजाम करता है, इस पर किसी को एतराज नहीं है। पर यह बैंक जिन के हाथ में हैं उन के अपने कारखाने हैं, अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और वे अपने धंधे करते हैं । सरकार चाहे कितनी निगरानी करे, उन में से पैसा लेने पर कितने इंटरेस्ट पर वे पैसा लेते हैं, सिक्योरिटी लेते हैं, या नहीं लेते हैं यह तमाम चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिन के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि मेरा उन पर इशारा कर देना काफी है, उस से ज्यादा मुझे नहीं कहना चाहिये, पर मैं उन से कहना चाहती हूं कि कई वर्ष पहले जब लाला योधराज पंजाब नैशनल बैंक के चेयरमैन थे तो उन्होंने एक इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने बयान दिया था। वह कोई सीक्रेट बयान नहीं था । उसमें उन्होंने स्वीकार किया था कि एक ही सिक्योरिटी पर बिना सिक्योरिटी बढ़ाये हुए एक इंडस्ट्री वाला कर्जा लेता है, सिक्योरिटी नहीं बढ़ती है और दूसरे के नाम वह और कर्जा लेता है, फिर तीसरे के नाम से और कर्जा लेता है । यह पंजाब नैशनल बैंक के चेयरमैन का इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने बयान था । अगर उन्होंने उस वक्त यह बयान दिया था तो सरकार को एन्क्वायरी करनी चाहिये कि वह चीजें उनके जाने के बाद कंटिन्यू हुई या नहीं, या क्या होता है । इस लिये उन की वर्किंग के बारे में मैं जनरली बतला रही हूं कि यह खतरे हो सकते है ।

इसके बाद मैं मुनाफे के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे थे कि यह मुनाफा कहां से आता है । मुनाफा आता है कम इंटरेस्ट पर लोगों को रुपया डिपाजिट करने में और ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट पर लोगों को रुपया देने में । इसी तरह से और बहुत से तरीके हैं जिन से मुनाफा होता है । जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा जो बारह टाप बैंक्स

थे उनका जो मुनाफा था वह ७.३५ करोड़ रुपये था, एक साल का ५० परसेंट टैक्स देने के बाद और अपना रिजर्व फंड अलग रखने के बाद उनका इतना मुनाफा था। इसी तरह से दूसरे बैंक्स भी थे।

अब थोड़े से शब्दों में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि एक जगह यहां किसी डिबेट में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि बैंक्स न लेने का कारण यह है कि प्रइम मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा है, उन को यहां पर कोट किया गया कि हम चाहते हैं कि हम बैंकों को न लें क्योंकि वह प्राइवेट हाथों में रहेंगे तो उनका एक्स्पैन्शन होगा। गांव गांव में बैंक खुलें यह हम चाहते हैं। तो मैं इस को .....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Who said it?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : एक दिन डिबेट में कहा गया था कि इस तरह से उनका एक्सपैंशन होता है। मेरा आप से कहना है कि अगर आप देखें तो पायेंगे कि इस वक्त हमारे यहां ५१११ ब्रांचिज हैं। लेकिन यह जो ५,१११ ब्रांचिज हैं वे देहातों में हिन्दुस्तान के नहीं हैं। उनमें से १७१२ सेंटर में हैं। गांवों में केवल ६५७ ब्रांचिज हैं। १७१२ सेंटर्स में से २२६ जगहों पर प्राइवेट बैंकों की ब्रांचिज नहीं हैं। वे स्टेट बैंक की ब्रांचिज हैं। इस के ख़िलाफ़ आप देखेंगे कि स्टेट बैंक को जून, १९५५ में ले लिया गया। सन् १९५५ के एन्ड तक स्टेट बैंक की कुछ ४८४ ब्रांचिज थीं और सन् १९६१ के एन्ड तक उसी स्टेट बैंक की ब्रांचिज ९४६ के करीब हो गईं, और इस वक्त तक तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उस की ब्रांचिज १,००० से ऊपर हो गई हैं। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि बैंक्स के एक्स्पैन्शन का जहां तक सवाल है वह बग़ैर नैशनलाइज़ेशन के नहीं हो सकता है।

मुझ को उम्मीद है कि जो कारण मैं ने दिये हैं उन से मैं ने मंत्री महोदय को कन्विंस कर लिया होगा कि बैंकों को ले लेना चाहिये। अगर सरकार यह कहना चाहती है कि पैसा कहां से आयेगा बैंक्स को नैशनलाइज़ करने के लिये कम्पेन्सेशन का पैसा कहां से आयेगा तो मैं बतलाना चाहती हूं कि यह एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है जिस में कम से कम कैपिटल लगा हुआ है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा परसेन्टेज मुनाफे का होता है। सरकार को सब से कम रुपया चाहिये बैंक्स को लेने के लिए और उन को टेक ओवर कर के स्टेट के बड़े भारी रिसोर्सेस हो सकते हैं। जैसा मैं ने बतलाया कई बैंकों का जो पेड अप कैपिटल है वह सिर्फ़ ३० करोड़ रुपये के करीब है। शायद २९.२१ करोड़ रुपये है। लेकिन उन शेयरों की प्रेज़ेन्ट मार्केट वैल्यू जो है वह ६१.२ करोड़ रूपये के करीब है। उस में से भी १३ से १५ परसेन्ट शेअर एल० आई० सी० उन बैंकों में रखता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट पूरे बैंक को टेक ओवर न करे, सिर्फ़ ५१ परसेन्ट शेअर्स उन बैंकों में कर ले, बाक़ी उन्हीं के पास ही रहने दे तो भी कम से कम कंट्रोल तो सरकार का हो ही जायेगा। मैं ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का एक लेख पढ़ा था उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर हम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न भी करें, तो भी उस पर पूरा कंट्रोल करने का मतलब वही हो जाता है। मतलब यह हो जाता है कि अगर ५१ परसेन्ट शेअर एल० आई० सी० ले ले और बाक़ी उन के ही पास रहने दे तो सिर्फ़ २२ करोड़ रुपया एक बार लगा देने से ही इतने भारी रिसोर्सेज़ और ३५ करोड़ मुनाफा रुपया प्रति वर्ष के उस के पास आ जायेंगे। एक दफा २२ करोड़ रुपया देने के बाद सारी ताकत प्राफ़िट की और डिस्पोज़ल की, क़र्ज़ देने की और प्लैन को इम्प्लिमेंट करने की, स्टेट के हाथ में आ जायेगी। मेरे आर्गूमेंट के लिए इतना कह देना ही काफी है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस मौजूदा इमर्जेन्सी में सारे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के जल्दी से जल्दी स्टेट उस के रिसोर्सेज़ को अपने हाथ में ले ले।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources."

Shri Prabhat Kar. Hon. Members will take five to six minutes each. There are about ten Members to speak.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I may be given at least ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to give chance to some more Members also.

Shri Prabhat Kar: On behalf of the All India Bank Employees' Association, we have been demanding for the last five or six years for the nationalisation of banks. I am thankful to the hon. Member for having brought forward this resolution, and she has explained in very great detail how it would benefit the country, and the State and the people if the banks are nationalised.

I would only point out that recently we had the report of the Vivian Bose Commission. If we go through the pages of that report, we find that in every transaction, one or the other bank is involved. That means that all the fraudulent transactions which have been brought to our notice in the Vivian Bose Commission's report were done with the connivance of the banks that were at the control of the Dalmia-Jain group. We have heard earlier of the Mundhra deals in relation to the LIC. I would only ask this House to remember one thing. Who made Mundhra what he is today? How could he purchase the Jesp company's shares by the fraudulent transaction of foreign exchange purchasing from the London market? Who helped him? Which bank helped him? Which bank helped Mundhra in supplying the foreign exchange? That was again a banking company. I do not want to mention the name, but I would say that this was done with the connivance of one of the foreign exchange banks.

Today, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, when we are in need of mobilisation of all resources, it is essential that if we want to gear up our economy for our defence and development, the banks should be nationalised. The role of bankers in our country's economy has already been pointed out. I know that the Deputy Minister of Finance will say that Government are having control over the banks through the Reserve Bank of India, and in every affair of banking, the Reserve Bank makes an inspection and controls them.

I would only draw his attention to the *Trend and Progress of Banking in India* brought out in 1961; the one for the year 1962 which is the latest has not yet been published. At page 109 that publication gives the progress made by the banks in the rectification of the defects pointed out to them. Item 13 relates to 'Concentration of advances in the hands of a few borrowers'. The defects were pointed out to them. And what was the result? The result was that it increased by 'plus 47.7 per cent'. This is the result of the Reserve Bank's control. Item 14 relates to large advances to the directors, their relations, and associates and concerns in which everyone of them is interested. The defects were pointed out to them. And what was the result? It increased by plus 42·8 per cent. This is the result of the control of the Reserve Bank of India, in regard to two major points, concentration, and large advance to the board of directors in firms where they are interested. These have gone on increasing by 47 7 and 42.8 per cent respectively. After this, if it is said that the Reserve Bank can still control them, I would say that this type of control will not do and it is necessary that the banks should be nationalised.

Look at the development of the State Bank of India. We have been talking today about rural banking. It is a tragedy that in such a big country like India we have got only 1712 branches

of this Bank. Most of these branches are in big cities. So 90 per cent of the country is deprived of banking facilities. What do we find? 8 public sector banks have got more than 1500 branches while 295 private sector banks have got 3611 branches. This is the result. This is the difference between the public sector and the private sector. Already, as a result of the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India and its subsidiaries, we have seen this difference. It is essential, if we are serious about gearing up our economy, if the hon. Minister is serious about putting so many tax burdens on the common people in order to build up our economy and have development and also have defence, that the first step we should take should be to take over the banking industry.

It is not possible to list here all the malpractices of the banks, even in spite of regulation by the Reserve Bank. The Palai Central Bank has gone into liquidation. I am prepared to tell the Finance Minister—we have done it on many occasions what are the types of manipulations indulged in by these banks. But no steps have been taken. Recently, they have decided to inquire into some Dalmia-Jain concerns. But what is true of this group is true of each and every one of the others. I am prepared to take the risk of giving names and also challenging in the case of each and every bank as to what type of manipulations have been going on, as they have been going on in the case of the Dalmia-Jain group. In each and every case, we find that the big boses are linked with this type of thing. But no inquiry is being made.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why does he not give particulars of those manipulations?

Shri Prabhat Kar: If I mention the names, immediately there would be a run in the banks concerned. That is why I do not want to do it. But I want Government to look into the matter. This matter cannot be dealt with unless the banks are taken full control of by Government.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is that the case with each and every bank?

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is essential to take over the banks. In doing so, the money that will be spent will be the very minimum. The share capital of the banking industry constitutes 1.9 per cent of the total working capital of the companies and the profit in this industry is cent per cent. That is why a special representation has been made to the Finance Minister not to make SPT applicable to this industry, because the share capital is so disproportionate that it cannot be put on par with other industries.

If this is the position, naturally the shareholders or the directors will tend to be irresponsible, and they are irresponsible. That is why there is no development taking place in commerce and industry. We have already pointed out how under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports is resorted to and how it is done. It is done with the connivance of the banking industry. Here we come before the House and ask for the imposition of taxes, but we do not take the steps which will stabilise our economy, namely, nationalisation of the banking industry.

I therefore request that at least now, at this particular moment, when we are passing through an emergency, when it is essential that we should mobilise our resources, when all efforts are being made, when even the compulsory deposit scheme is applied to the low income group, it is high time we nationalised the banking industry. That will gear up the economy, that will help development of the country, that will bring us resources and that will also check malpractices which prevail today in commerce and industry.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Can I ask the hon. Member if co-operative banks also should be nationlised completely by Government?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I have spoken about commercial banks, not co-operative banks.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): The question for the consideration of the House and the country would be this, whether nationalising the banks under the present circumstances would be serving the country or would be a disservice to the country.

I may tell you I do not hold any share in any banking corporation, and my deposit with some bank may be much less than what I nave in the State Bank of India branch in Parliament House. This is sufficiet to show that perhaps my deposit would be much less than the deposits of my lady friend.

But I do not support her. The reason is this. The argument put forward is that the banks are making very big profits and that if they are nationalised, the profits can be utilised by the Government for the country. It is a very good argument. She says that they are paying less interest to the depositors and charging more interest for loans that they give to others. What is the difference, does she know? For fixed deposit today the rate of interest is 5 per cent, even 5½ per cent, and the loan interest would be about 9 per cent. Is there no risk in accepting deposits and giving loans out of them? If that is a profitable business, I would request my communist friends and the lady friend to do the business, because, after all, it does not require any investment or anything.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Still, hundreds of people are flourishing in that business.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is simple: get the deposits and charge more interest on the loans. But that is not the question. Much depends on the credit, integrity and efficient working of the persons at the top including the managers, directors and the chairman too. Apart from that, there is the credit of the bank. People feel putting money in the particular bank is always safe.

Shri Prabhat Kar: That is why the deposit insurance scheme has been introduced.

Shri P. R. Patel: That confidence comes not by attacking the private sector or only by speaking of the public sector. That confidence comes by working for years and years.

She said this bank is of a particular group, this is Birlas' Bank, this is Dalmias', this is Walchand's Bank, this is Mafatlal's Bank. Well, they do not own those banks. She must know that after all the bank is owned by the shareholders.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In name only.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: I said that.

Shri P. R. Patel: In the public sector too, whether it is in China or Russia, when we say that people own the whole concern, what is "people"? Today People's Government is there everywhere, but who rules, whose voice prevails? After all, it is the Cabinet that rules on behalf of the whole country. They say: you are our masters, we are your servants. These are very good slogans but whether it is the private sector or the public seetor, it is the few persons at the top, call them directors or managers, who rule. There is one thing more. Control in the private sector of the share holders is much more than the control of Parliament over the public sector.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, no.

Shri P. R. Patel: Prof. Sharma has never been in business: he is a professor; he gives good speeches.. *(Interruptions)*.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is right; I have never done any business.

Shri P. R. Patel: In the company meetings of private sector concerns, some shareholders put so many odd questions and get information and put the directors also in very embarrassing position. Our public sector is there.. (*Interruptions.*) I do not want to criticise it; I am not against the public sector. I am not absolutely in favour of the private sector. I am in favour of good banking system and industry in the country. It may be in the public sector it may be in the private sector.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. R. Patel: Sir, I request you to give me a few more minutes. I was disturbed by this lady.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no time to give you. You should wind up now.

Shri P. R. Patel: There is one thing more. It is said that they give loans to a very few. I do not know these things. But if there is a big factory worth about Rs. 15 crores and a bank gives Rs. 1 crore to such a few persons, they make more crores instead of distributing the money here and there. The question is: have these loans contributed to the development of the industry in the country? That is the point.

A minute more, and I shall have concluded. We have also got banks: the State Bank, for instance. We can have our branches in each and every village. Who comes in the way? It is not simply possible. The economic side has also to be considered. We cannot have a branch in each and every village. We have got our post offices also. Is it not the public sector? There is the saving system deposit system and all these things. So, that question is not important. We have spread our postal system in all the villages. So, the question does not arise. I do not want to take more time. Thank you for the time given.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to ask him one question: who gets the profits in the public sector? Who, in the private sector?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you go through the Resolution you will see that the wording is as follows:

> "In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources."

I cannot appreciate if there is any sincerity behind this Resolution and why the lady Member should have taken this opportunity of emergency to preach socialism. She should not have taken shelter behind the mantle of emergency. When the fundamental rights of the citizens are abrogated, when any action of the Government cannot be justiciable in a court of law, a proposal like this seems ridiculous. This emergency is of a temporary nature, and if we take the plea of emergency and start doing such a thing, it will have a far-reaching effect in the economy of this country.

Nationalisation is meaningless if it is not properly manned by persons inspired by missionary spirit or if the administration is not impersonal and incorruptible and if there would be encroachment on the freedom of the individual or in his pursuit of his legitimate professions. After all, human beings are not to be reduced as pigs in the stable of socialism. It is meaningless so long as the gentlemean opposite are in the helm of affairs.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Let us examine the performance of our nationalised industries. All canons of ethics and administrative morality are thrown to the winds and the beneficiaries of the nationalisation are only the partymen. While the tax-payers' money is wasted in providing jobs to the favourites and to the defeated party candidates in the elections, still, this thing has been going on. I do not like to name the various candidates who have been defeated and who have been employed in the nationalised undertakings because that will be tabooed by you. I have a long list of 12 to 15 persons. Even though the Estimates Committee was time and again saying that recruitment to....

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Is a person supposed to be disqualified for it if incidentally he loses in the elections? How does the hon. Member say that if a person loses in the elections, he is disqualified for other things? (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. K. Deo: I would like the hon. Minister to name one person who has been defeated in the elections, belonging to the opposite party and who has been provided with a job by the Government....

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What is the disqualification about it?

Shri P. K. Deo: It is favouritism. It is nothing but favouritism; time and again, it has been pointed by the Estimates Committee, not only of this third Lok Sabha but of the second Lok Sabha and the first Lok Sabha that recruitment to the public sector undertakings should be done by a special Public Service Commission. In para 75 of their 39th Report (1st Lok Sabha), the Estimates Committee observed that recruitment of officers in public undertakings should be made by a separate Public Service Commission....

Shri Reddiar (Tindivanam): What is the use of quoting what happened before?

Shri P. K. Deo: If it is a point of order, I shall yield. Otherwise not.

Shri Reddiar: What happened some years ago need not be referred to now. Would he limit his speech to the present state of affairs?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is reading from the Estimates Committee's report.

Shri Reddiar:: He is referring to something which has happened sometime back.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): On a point of order. He said something about pig in the stable or something.

Shri P. K. Deo: She cannot raise a point of order on something, if the lady Member does not know herself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is reading from the Estimates Committee's report. Please sit down.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The point of order is that he said something against socialism. It has been laid down in the Constitution that we believe in economic equality, social equality and so on. How can he talk against it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. That is his view.

Shri P. K. Deo: The recommendation that recruitment to the public undertakings should be made through a separate Public Service Commission was first made by the Estimates Committee of the first Lok Sabha, in its 39th report. It was again reiterated in its 38th report of the second Lok Sabha, and again, while dealing with the National Coal Development Corporation, this recommendation was reiterated by the Estimates Committee in its 32nd report of Third Lok Sabha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. What we are now discussing is a simple resolution about the nationalisation of banking. The hon. Member is taking this opportunity to damn the public sector projects. It should not be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I am telling him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should come to the point.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am coming to the point, although what I have spoken is not irrelevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue his speech next time.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 15, 1963/Chaitra 25, 1885 (Saka).

[*Saturday, April, 13, 1963/Chaitra 23,1885 (Saka)*]

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1820	Prototype production and Training Centre at Okhla	9405—06
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1824	Market price of export commodities	9408—09
1825	Recovery of dues from timber conftractor	9409—10
1826	Tea export to U.S.S.R.	9410
1827	Air rifles	9410
1828	Training of employees of Small Scale Industries	9410—11
1829	Nepa mills	9411—12
1830	Cement quota for Madras	9412
1831	Black marketing in Electrical goods in Delhi	9412—13
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U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1834	Housing colonies for handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh . .	9414
1835	Khadi and Village Industries Commission . . .	9415
1836	Industrial Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh .	9415—16
1837	Tea Auction Centre at Coonoor .	9416
1838	Trade agreement with Hungary . . .	9416—17
1839	Commonwealth Trade Minister's Conference in London .	9417
1840	Election petitions .	9418
1841	Production of tin plates in Kerala .	9418—19
1842	Small Scale Units in Andhra Pradesh .	9419—20
1843	Iron factory in Bastar district . . .	9420

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . . 9428—28

Dr. L. M. Singhvi called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the firing by Naga hostiles at a military special train on the 11th April, 1963 near Noajan station on N.E.F. Railway.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 9428—29

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 539 dated the 30th March, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(2) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*i*) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Iron and Steel Industry in U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia,

(*ii*) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Textile Industry in U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia.

(*iii*) Administrative Report of the Salt Department for the year 1961-62.

(iv)(*a*) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited Jadavpur, Calcutta, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*b*) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . 9429—30

Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Reports were presented.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS . . 9440—71

Shri Mani Ram Bagri was suspended from the service of the House for seven days. Swami Rameshwaranand and Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya were suspended from the service of the House for the remaining period of the session.

BILL INTRODUCED . 9440—71

The Official Languages Bill, 1963.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 9471—9519

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS, BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. . . . . 9519—20

Nineteenth Report was adopted . . .

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN. . . . . 9520—66

Discussion on the Resolution *re* : disparity in the various regions in the country by Shri P. K. Deo moved on the 15th March, 1963, continued. Shri P. K. Deo replied to the debate. The Resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House .

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 9566—92

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi concluded her speech on the Resolution *re* : nationalisation of banks in view of emergency moved by her on the 29th March, 1963.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1963/CHAITRA 25, 1885 (SAKA)—

Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.

GMGIPND—LS II—198 (Ai) LSD—26- 63—880.